

HEAVIEST STOCK LOSSES EVER KNOWN IN MONTANA'S HISTORY

By Associated Press.

Great Falls, Mont., May 19.—The heaviest sheep and cattle loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will foot up as high as \$5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible storm which has been raging for the past three days. In some sections fully 90 per cent. of the sheep on the ranges have perished. Three herders, at least, have wandered away in the blinding storm and been frozen to death.

It is difficult to get names. An aged herder employed by H. H. Wilson, at Portage, was lost Sunday. Two more in the Shelby Junction country, employed by the Floweree Cattle company, are missing and there is no hope that they can be found alive. Herders have abandoned their flocks on every hand and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches. Nothing like the fury of this storm has ever been witnessed in northern Montana.

Of a consignment of 600 cattle bound from Havre, all but five were frozen stiff. Losses are reported on every hand and this district will feel the effect of the losses for years.

NO REASON FOR STRIKE

ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC

San Francisco, May 19.—General Manager Krutitsch of the Southern Pacific, has issued a circular regarding the threatened strike of the boilermakers of that road in sympathy with the striking boilermakers of the Union Pacific. In the circular the general manager says:

"We have been given to understand that two reasons existed for issuing the order to the Southern Pacific boilermakers:

"—Because the Southern Pacific had helped the Union Pacific by transferring locomotives and cars.

"—That it was feared that piece work, prejudicial to the man, was to be extended in the boiler shops.

"In response to the first the committee was assured by President Harriman in a conference in his office in San Francisco that shortly after the Union Pacific strike he had issued an order that the Southern Pacific officers were to take steps to assist the Union Pacific in any manner whatsoever. This order has been strictly followed and assurance to that effect given the committee."

AN ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

By Associated Press.

Oakland, Calif., May 15.—The extreme diligence which was exercised by the local police department in guarding President Roosevelt during his journey through and brief visit in Oakland was the subject of much comment yesterday and this extraordinary precaution is now explained by the fact, not heretofore known to the public, of information received by the authorities of a plot which, carried out, would have meant the assassination of President Roosevelt in this city.

Late Wednesday night Mayor Olney received a communication signed "K. S." stating that two men, named Charles Girardo and Antonio Polivino, the latter an Italian who tried to kill the emperor of Austria before St. Peter's church in Vienna on May 13, 1867, had agreed to meet at Girardo's house to discuss the killing of the president, he writer added:

"I heard that Girardo was in correspondence with Czolgosz at Los Angeles."

The letter was referred to the chief of police, who declines to discuss the matter.

UNITED STATES ASKED TO PROTECT JEWS IN RUSSIA

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Washington, May 16.—Marked copies of Jewish newspapers and personal representations are pouring in on the state department, all relating to the reported killing and maltreatment of Jews in Bessarabia. Some at least of these show misunderstanding of the situation and of the limitations of the powers of the state department in dealing with the matter. Ambassador McCormick has been criticised for denying that any massacre occurred. It is said at the department that the ambassador made no statement of his own on the subject. He simply transmitted the reply of the Russian government to a request made by the United States that relief funds be admitted for distribution among the sufferers. The Russian government's reply, published at the time, was that there was no such suffering as had been reported and no occasion for relief. Mr. McCormick could not question the veracity of his official informant and he sent the denial along without comment, distinctly placing it upon the Russian government.

The state department feels that it can do no more than it has done in the cause of the oppressed Jews. It has not learned officially that a single one of them is an American citizen; so it has no warrant for interference. There is on parallel between cases of the Jews in Roumania and those in Russia. In the first case it is said at the department that the United States had a ground for intervention because the Roumanian government's action was injurious to the United States by dumping a horde of undesirable immigrants upon her shores.

SERIOUS RIOT AT RIDGEPORT, CONN.

By Associated Press.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 17.—The attempt made by the officials of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting company to run their cars with non-union men today resulted in a riot in which at least 32 men were injured. The sheriff says that another such outbreak as occurred today will make the calling out of the state troops inevitable. At the present time it is supposed that the county sheriff will supersede the police in control of the city.

This morning six trolley cars were started out on the New Haven and State street line. There were large crowds around the car sheds at the time the cars were manned by 12 of the 130 non-union men brought to this city yesterday by the trolley company. There was no disturbance of any kind for a couple of hours. When the first car, however, had completed its third round trip and was directly in front of the Wheeler & Wilson factory where a crowd of at least 130 persons had gathered, a bomb exploded.

"We were in a snowstorm last night and we just what wanted," said the sheriff. "The incident was dressed in a khaki suit and had around his neck was a dusty-looking handkerchief much the worse for wear."

In a few minutes he mounted his horse and with John Muir and President Wheeler proceeded to the Jorgenson studio two hundred feet up the river where the party was joined by Mr. Jorgenson. This building has the honor of being the only one in the world.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the party was seen approaching the Sentinel hotel. A few moments later they had arrived at the hotel and were greeted by President Wheeler and others.

The president alighted and for a few minutes he spoke pleasantly to a few members of his party.

"We were in a snowstorm last night and we just what wanted," said the sheriff. "The incident was dressed in a khaki suit and had around his neck was a dusty-looking handkerchief much the worse for wear."

General J. B. Leverett, commander of the Louisiana division of the Confederate veterans called the assembly to order and introduced the chapter.

President J. W. Williams, Jones, who delivered an eloquent invocation.

The weather was perfect and all arrangements by the local entertainment committee most successful.

Over the beauty and success of the day there was but a single shadow and that promises to disappear before the morning. This was the illness of General Gordon, the commander-in-chief of the organization. He was not well when he left his hotel for the auditorium and has not been in his usual health for several days. He has been staying at the hotel and remained quietly in his room at the hotel, receiving no visitors. His condition is in no manner serious but it is possible that he may not be able to preside at all the sessions at the auditorium between now and Friday noon. He expects, however, to be present tomorrow.

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Brief News Items From State Points

THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, May 14.—The committee, consisting of Horace H. Mitchell, H. T. O'Brien and B. F. Richardson, appointed by Governor Peabody to examine the books of the state board of land commissioners from October 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, today submitted their report, which shows that \$7,485.00 was turned over to the state treasury, this sum having been the receipts from land bearing to the state and the various institutions.

The committee reported many technicalities needed correction, and the report states that, there are many other items needed to be done to date and explanations regarding discrepancies between the record books and the cash account, the discrepancies having been during the administration of E. C. Redman, former deputy.

The report sets forth that Mr. Redman has been repeatedly requested to call at the land office to correct these irregularities, but up to the present time he has neglected to do so.

The committee further reports that the advertising record book prior to the one now in use, was taken away from the land office by a former deputy with the amount of advertising fees received according to the office records from October 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903.

The technical discrepancies in the books, as rise to the report recently, that a share had been unearthened in the office of the state land board, and the committee does not charge any shortage. Relative to the advertising fee fund, the committee recommend that a flat fee of \$5 be charged to defray the expenses of advertising, and a flat fee for a standard flat fee of \$1 for same purpose under each application for purchase. The committee called attention to the amount remaining in the unapplied cash fund, some of which dates back many years and recommends that action be taken by the state land board commissioners in regard to either returning the money to the party applying or the state, and placing the amount which cannot be either returned or retained into the land commissioners' cash fund, the money thereby becoming available for other purposes.

The committee reported that it is the endeavor of the present administration of the land office to keep the work strictly up to date, and that the new executive officer, it is hoped, will come to the final hearing in the district court. Judge Carpenter tomorrow morning.

Country Boy G. M. Co. A certificate of full paid capital stock of the Country Boy Gold Mining company was filed today with the secretary of state. The certificate sets forth that \$300,000 stock had been issued and full paid in and was signed by William L. Lewis, president of the corporation.

VICTOR CULPRIT IS LIKELY TO SUFFER

Special to the Gazette. Victor, May 14.—During the last 30 days the assay office of Thomas Williams on South Second street has been entered by numerous persons, and at the time the office was visited last Saturday when, as before, the proprietor found the door locked as usual, but after entering, found one of the assay balances had been smashed, and he immediately notified the police. After considerable investigation, the police believe they have a clew, and are following it. The office will be open behind the bars within 45 hours, as they are only waiting to collect evidence before making the arrest. The property destroyed was valued at between \$250 and \$300.

Lamb Arrested. C. L. Lamb, the defaulter, secretary-treasurer of Englewood, Colorado, No. 40, of this city, was arrested on a warrant sworn to by the Fidelity Bonding and Indemnifying company of Baltimore. Mr. Coleman, agent for the company, made application for the warrant, saying that the arrest was postponed to another date, because he had promised to the company to continue to associate with those who got his money away from him. Lamb's bond was fixed at \$500. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing within the next few days.

Goldfield Water System. The office of Goldfield held a special meeting tonight and discussed the water question in regard to the supply for the coming year, as their present contract with the city of Victor expires tomorrow. The council will visit Victor in a body tomorrow morning and confer with the Victor people concerning the new contract.

A PECULIAR CASE IN CRIPPLE CREEK

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 15.—C. W. Facklan, who with his 19-year-old son, resides on South Second street, was awakened in some way this morning and before he could get his eyes fairly open, he noticed in the dim light the form of a man standing at the foot of his bed.

Before Facklan had time to awaken his son or make an outcry, the words rang out, "Move a muscle and I'll blow your brains out." While Mr. Facklan was trying to figure out what to do, the burglar grabbed a pair of corduroy trousers that were lying on a chair close to the bed, and made good his escape from the house. The trouper contained a wallet that had in it \$100 in currency and \$3 in loose change in the pocket.

The gentlemen were so frightened that they did not raise an alarm and never mentioned the subject until 11 o'clock in the morning, when they notified the police. A slight description of the man was furnished the police department, who have been working on the case the rest of the day, but so far with no results.

Serving Subpoenas. Sheriff Underwood was served with subpoenas on witnesses today in the case of the people vs. Thad Gazzell and Blackie Mayhew, who are now confined in the Pueblo county jail on the charge of grand larceny. Both were remanded in the district prison to their trial. The case will come up at Pueblo on Monday, May 25. It is alleged that they took \$3,000 worth of ore which was in transit from the Eagle sampler of this district last December.

Holiday Picnic. The pupils of the state school of the Cripple Creek High school were invited to a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day in picnicking at Glyde on the Shortline. The excursion party will leave at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning, returning at 4 p.m. at night. This is the first picnic of the year which has been announced. The hard of boys and girls will have the advantage of the trip to this resort. The faculty will accompany the scholars.

Juvenile Court. The pupils of the state school of the Cripple Creek High school were invited to a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day in picnicking at Glyde on the Shortline. The excursion party will leave at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning, returning at 4 p.m. at night. This is the first picnic of the year which has been announced. The hard of boys and girls will have the advantage of the trip to this resort. The faculty will accompany the scholars.

DISTRICT VISITED BY MINING STUDENTS. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 16.—The 1903 graduating class of the State School of Mines of Golden, arrived on their special excursion to the Shorline. The hard of boys and girls will have the advantage of the trip to this resort. The faculty will accompany the scholars.

GRAND JUNCTION ELECTRIC PLANT HAS BEEN SOLD. Grand Junction, May 16.—The Grand Junction Electric and Manufacturing plant in this city has been sold, the sale being made by S. C. Hinsdale as special master in chancery. The only and successful bidder was Guy V. Sternburg, deputy district attorney of this district, who is thought to be acting as agent for a local syndicate. The price paid was \$25,000.

THREATENED STRIKE IN PUEBLO HAS BEEN AVERTED. Pueblo, May 16.—According to the statement of President Harry Harter, of the Pueblo trades assembly, there will be no strike in Pueblo. The conference committee has adjusted the

discrepancy between the Retail Clerks union and the local merchants, leaving the matter practically in Mr. Harter's hands for settlement.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO W. A. PLATT IN DENVER.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 16.—W. A. Platt, former editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette, who met with a serious accident in this city yesterday afternoon, is resting at St. Joseph's hospital tonight as comfortably as could be expected.

Mr. Platt's bicycle slipped on a car rail on Broadway and he was thrown heavily, breaking his right leg in two places.

DEATH OF GEORGE HILL.

George C. Hill, secretary of Miners union No. 40 of this city, died at St. Mary's hospital in Pueblo of a complication of disease after a period of several weeks. The body will be brought to Cripple Creek for burial, the Engineering hall, where a memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. on Friday.

Mr. Hill was 35 years of age and had resided in Colorado for the greater portion of his life, coming to Cripple Creek some five years ago from St. Charles. During his residence in the district, he has worked on many of the well-known properties. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as secretary of the Miners union. Prior to his election as secretary, he served as president. Deceased leaves a wife and 3-year-old daughter to mourn his loss.

J. H. Hefner, who was recently health officer and Charles Hopkins, his deputy, have refused to surrender the effects of the office since the new administration took possession of the city. The Republicans appointed Dr. King health officer and J. J. Withers as his assistant, and the newly appointed officers made formal demands for the removal of the city effects to

gather with the keys to the office in the city building, but the old officers refused to turn over anything. Another demand will be made the first of next week, and the Republicans claim that if things are not turned over to the present officials a writ of replevin will be issued for the effects.

JOHN BOOTH WON THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, May 15.—The second annual interscholastic oratorical contest was held in University auditorium tonight. All the principal High schools of the state submitted compositions and of these the highest considered the best were delivered by the students and reflected credit upon the speakers. In

thought and composition their orations gave evidence of much careful study and preparation. After careful deliberation, the judges awarded the first prize, the beautiful Whiteley cup, to John Booth of Colorado Springs, who spoke on "The Sublimity of a Conviction." Mr. Booth had many interesting experiences to relate, and his delivery did much to win him the first honors. His oration was very well written and showed very good thought. Mr. Booth is a senior in the High school and last year carried off second honors in the state contest. He held the attention of his audience during his whole oration. The audience seemed to concur in his judgment of the speaker and the judges.

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BASEBALL GAME.

The baseball game between the Cripple Creek District Eagles and the Portland Mine club will be played at Union Park tomorrow afternoon, promises to be a hotly contested game. Both teams have been practicing every day this week, and the game is expected to be exciting from start to finish. Manager Gregory of the Eagles has strengthened his team with Denver players as he is determined to carry off the \$100 side bet put up on tomorrow's game.

BERGDORF'S WEDDING DAY.

The many friends of Max J. Bergdorf, architect engineer of the Denver & Southwestern, will be surprised to learn that he has gone to Kansas City where tomorrow he will be married to a popular young lady of that city. Before returning to his home they will visit Chicago and Milwaukee.

Divorce.

Judge Seely of the district court this afternoon granted a divorce to Mrs. Lillie Everett from E. G. Everett, and her maiden name of Lillie Forsha was restored to her.

Guard Inspection.

Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler of the Tenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, tonight inspected the company of the National guard.

The company was prepared for the strictest kind of inspection, so everything passed off very nicely.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LINCOLN SHAFTHOUSE.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, May 17.—The large shaft house of the Lincoln mine, located near Gillett, was burned to the ground early this morning, with a loss of \$15,000.

The fire commenced early this morning and by 3:30 every stick of the large structure was consumed. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary nature, as two men were seen coming from the shaft house just before the flames were noticed issuing from the roof.

On account of the fact that no water supply was in the neighborhood, it was impossible to check the fire, but it attracted people from the entire section to witness the destruction of the landmark of this country.

Chief of Police Graham was notified, and with Dick Carr and three bloodhounds went to the scene, but after several trials with the dogs, efforts to trace the fire flocks were abandoned.

Goldfield Water Question.

Since the refusal of the city council to grant a franchise to the city of Goldfield the lower rates of 25 cents per thousand gallons, there has been considerable discussion of the question in Goldfield, and at the next meeting of the council there, people representing a big movement will present to the council a proposition by which, they claim, by tunneling, Big Bull hill they will be able to offer all the water Goldfield can use in the future.

Sent to Reformatory.

Judge Curtis, who is to be sentenced

to the reformatory.

George H. Franklin, pastor of the First Baptist church, delivering the funeral sermon at the service held at the home of the deceased.

J. G. Fogelman died this morning at 5:30 at his home on Prospect avenue, after an illness of one week of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased has resided in the city for a number of years, being one of the most successful dealers here, and at the time of his death he and his brother were operating a large hardware store. Deceased was one of the largest funeral corteges ever seen in this city followed the body to Mt. Pisgah cemetery, where interment was made, members of Miners union No. 40, Federal Labor union No. 19, trades assembly and the A. O. U. W. following the remains to the last.

At 11 o'clock the funeral service

was held at the First Baptist church.

At 12 o'clock the interment

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The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1902.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE CHURCH AND THE SABBATH.

BISHOP LAWRENCE of Massachusetts in a recent address declared that the church was losing ground.

Said he:

"So far as statistics can show it is doubtful if the church has been keeping pace with the population. The church is not apparently increasing in number or power. A great proportion of the intelligent men and leaders of our communities have no interest in the church. Many of the finest characters are outside the church. Infidelity, sincere and insincere, is all about us. More than that the interest in commercial, material, social and intellectual life is gaining a stronger hold on the people. The tests of life among many are in social and financial success. Sport and amusement have made great inroads on our Sunday congregations."

It is most assuredly a fact that the old "Puritan Sabbath" is disappearing; and it is probably true that the numerical strength of the churches is not increasing in proportion to the population.

Whether or not this is due to a lack of piety or to a different view of Sabbath observance is an open question.

It must be generally admitted that a disrespect for the Lord's day is not helpful to a people or beneficial to a country. A reverence for the Sabbath and for sacred things is a part of the foundation of the republic. It will indeed be a bitter day when horse-racing and baseball take the place of churches and Sunday school.

Let us bear in mind this fact, however, for it is a condition and not a theory: in the old days of the Puritans there was far more out-of-door life than now; fewer factories, more work in the fields and farms, and in all, a healthier style of living. The demand for recreation comes from those who are cooped up for six days in a shop or factory, without sunlight and without fresh air, and who find on Sunday the only opportunity of getting the outdoor life which they require.

There is, therefore, a good deal of allowance to be made for these classes of workers who seek recreation of this character. But those who go beyond this and turn the Sabbath into a holiday or day of sport must meet with condemnation.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

THE DIFFICULTY of amending the Constitution of the United States has been strikingly illustrated in connection with the agitation for the election of senators of the United States by direct vote of the people.

Here was a propaganda which was carried on throughout the length and breadth of the country. No political theory in recent years has been more strenuously and generally urged.

And yet the net result has been thus far that 21 states have passed resolutions asking congress to submit an amendment to the people, or call a constitutional convention to propose such an amendment. Fourteen states have refused to take action in the premises, and 10 others have not considered the question at all.

Unless two-thirds of the states, 30 of them, request congress to take action that body need pay no heed to their demands. When two-thirds of the states have acted, however, it becomes incumbent upon congress to act. It will be necessary, therefore, to get at least nine out of the ten states which have not yet considered the subject, in order to have the necessary two-thirds. Whether or not such a large majority of the states yet uncommitted could be obtained is a matter of considerable doubt. It is to be noted, therefore, that there must be an almost universal demand for an amendment before it can become an accomplished fact.

It may be, however, that the senate of the United States, which is strongly opposed to such an amendment, will finally conclude to submit such an amendment rather than run the risk of a constitutional convention. For, if this convention actually got in session, it would be difficult to predict just where it would stop in the matter of submitting amendments to the people, for it would not necessarily be confined to the direct election amendment, but could propose as many as its members saw fit.

THE POSTOFFICE CHARGES.

HERE is a disposition among certain administration papers to make light of the charges made in connection with the postoffice department. A careful perusal of the letter of S. W. Tulloch, formerly cashier of the Washington city postoffice, indicates that there are a number of matters which will bear investigation. And Mr. Tulloch, despite the sneers aimed at him, is doing a public service in calling attention to these irregularities.

The Washington city postoffice appears to have been from 1899, at least, the vehicle which was used for paying various and sundry political debts. Numerous persons were placed upon the pay roll and charged to this office without any request of the postmaster. Some were put on as laborers when there was no labor for them to perform, and in most cases they never appeared to do any work, if there had been any for them to do. Women were put on as scrub women and charwomen, who never turned their hands in the performance of these lowly but useful duties. Many politicians who had to be cared for were sent traveling over the United States, ostensibly in the interests of the postoffice department, but really to give them a semblance of duty in order that they might draw their salaries and expenses. Others were sent to Porto Rico and distant points in the alleged interests of the military division of the department. Their accomplishments, however, would not fill a very large book.

Mr. Tulloch is probably quite correct when he states that the verbal instructions given in connection with these political appointees were more illuminating than appeared from the bare statement of the recorded facts. He was told, for example, that certain persons would be placed on the pay roll, and he was given an "allowance" with which to pay them, but was told privately not to worry them with any duties. The apparent purpose was to give these people sinecures for political services rendered or to be rendered. There was a great deal of carelessness in the matter of vouchers for lump sums for car fares and expenses, but everything seemed to go upon a free and easy plan and no questions were asked. The official who made too many protests was relieved of his job.

Taken all in all it seems to have been a clear case of prostituting that great public institution, the postoffice department, to the service of a clan of politicians in order to pay their campaign debts.

The Federal Salt company of California, which recently pleaded guilty to violation of the anti-trust law, raised the price of salt from \$3 to \$8 per ton. If it had kept within reasonable limits it might still have been known as one of the "good trusts."

THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM.

THE QUESTION often arises in the minds of the thoughtful citizens as to just what constitutes the highest patriotism and love of country. There are those who affirm that the thing to do is to be blind to the nation's faults, to condone its blunders, and, in short, to be always ready to throw up one's hat for the Decatur theory, "my country right or wrong."

This theory and practice is so alluring that it is difficult for men to withstand the temptation and the tendency to adopt it as a rule for all occasions.

There are other persons who believe that inasmuch as the nation is composed of citizens and that those citizens are liable to error that it is only the part of wisdom to point out wherein the mistakes have been made in order that they may not be repeated.

The doing of this duty, if it be done in the right spirit, requires a good deal of moral courage and independence. It is much easier to follow the crowd than it is to think for one's self.

But it is manifestly absurd for a man to throw aside his cherished principles as he would a worn-out garment, simply because the majority of people differ with him. Even though he may be wrong, if his reason remains unconvincing it is the part of self respect to stand his ground, and remain true to himself. Blind, unreasoning love which neither reproves nor corrects is no better for a country than it is in the family circle.

Right along this line we find some thoughts which were expressed in a terse and vigorous style by Dr. William Everett in a recent address. It is an ill-regulated emotion, declared Dr. Everett, which we place above reason and the law of God, when we proclaim our devotion to our country right or wrong.

"What is our country? It is not hills and valleys and expanse of territory; it is the men and women who have set up for themselves a government, and it is not the men and women alone who live at the present time, but those who have gone before and left high traditions and those who will come after and are entitled to a worthy inheritance. If the government is the people, it is alone or chiefly those to whom the mass of the people have confided the making of the laws and the direction of the government? Our country is every one of us, and true patriotism is controlled by reason and conscience in each of us."

It is often the case that thinking men and women are compelled in justice to their own consciences to say or do something which may be regarded as unpatriotic, but if by so doing they succeed in keeping alive the conscience of the public—which as we are all aware is all too apt to become dulled and neglected—then they have performed a most valuable service to themselves and to their fellow citizens.

BUT THREE PROHIBITION STATES.

THE state of New Hampshire has just joined with Vermont in the abandonment of state prohibition.

The latter law was enacted in 1855, and has, therefore, had a long trial. There are now but three states left in which the prohibitory laws enacted years ago are still in effect. These are Maine, Kansas and North Dakota. In each of these states the law is little more than a farce, as, for example, in Kansas, where "joints" quite as elaborately fitted up as the ordinary saloon, are to be found in nearly every town, doing a large business, and unblinded, except by an occasional visitation of Carrie Nation.

Nearly all the states that have repealed the state prohibitory law have enacted instead a local option law. These enactments vary in different states. They all have one important and valuable feature, however, that giving each community the right to vote upon the question, and thus placing the burden of enforcing the law upon each town or city in such manner as the people of the community may direct.

The local option law of Vermont is probably the best of those which have been enacted. It provides that all license fees, in towns that vote that way, shall go one-half to the local treasury and one-half for road building. All penalties, which are heavy, are distributed in the same way. Thus a powerful motive is afforded to every taxpayer to see that the law is obeyed and that there shall be no unlicensed selling. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of policeman or sheriff, with a license board behind them which is under penalty to prosecute violations of the law. Every person getting a license is under heavy bond from local bondsmen to obey the provisions of his license. The number of licenses is restricted in accordance with the population.

These and many other safeguards make it inevitable that the business must be very profitable in order to enable a man to carry it on legally. And, on the other hand, every provision is made against the traffic in communities which vote against it. The course of these states with their local option laws will be watched with interest by sociologists and friends of temperance everywhere.

HARRY C. HARRIS.

THE late Harry C. Harris was a young man of remarkable public spirit. We doubt if there was another of his years in the community who was so earnestly and disinterestedly devoted to "The City Beautiful."

He was for many years the leading spirit in the El Paso County Horticultural society and had been for several years, as he was at the time of his death, its president and most active member.

The newspapers of the city have especial reasons for knowing of his earnestness and zeal in this good cause, for he believed in the work of the society, and often sought the aid of the press in the furtherance of the society's plans. No matter who wavered or grew discouraged, he was steadfast. Surely every citizen of the community who has watched the steady growth in interest throughout the town in trees and lawns and flowers must pay tribute to the earnestness of this young man in bringing these things about.

He was just as earnest and as devoted, too, in his religious work, and was for many years one of the most active and consistent members of the First Presbyterian church.

We cannot but regret the sudden and early death of such an one, and express the wish that the community had thousands like him.

A system of electric photography is announced from Italy. It is alleged that clear pictures can be obtained of persons and scenes 20 miles away. The inventor believes that the system can be developed so as to enable the making of photographs of persons in distant lands while conversing with them. This really seems to be about the limit—wireless photographs while talking over wireless wires.

It has developed that there is abroad in the land what is known as a bible trust. This will give a good many the opportunity of saying they do not read the bible on account of the expense.

SHORT STORIES

A Suggestion to Morgan.

At the Lotos club Charles W. Price told this story about J. Pierpont Morgan. A young reporter was sent to Mr. Morgan's residence to ask an interview.

"Mr. Morgan is out," said the butler.

The reporter, noticing a carriage in waiting, lingered near the entrance to the Madison avenue residence, and in a few moments was not exactly astonished to see Mr. Morgan come out and start for the carriage. He dared approach and ask the question, as he had been instructed.

"Young man," said Mr. Morgan, "didn't my butler tell you I was out?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "but you should change your paper for one who can speak the truth!"

Mr. Morgan turned his penetrating eyes on the questioner for a moment, and then said, as he entered his carriage, "Call at my office in the morning and suggest any other changes in my establishment you deem advisable." The reporter did call, and has passed fairly pleasant relations with the eminent financier ever since. (New York Times.)

Judge Siebecker's Unique Decision.

Judge Siebecker of Wisconsin has displayed Solomon-like wisdom in some of his decisions. Two men appeared before him. One was a butcher, who claimed that the defendant owed him \$10 for a meat bill. The defendant, a strikingly thin and gaunt figure, denied the bill. Statements and counter-statements followed each other with great rapidity. The bill was passed, but the constable intervened.

"What was this meat purchased which you sold the defendant?" asked the judge.

"During the past four weeks, your honor," declared the butcher.

"Then I decide this case in favor of the defendant," remarked the judge deliberately, as he scrutinized the emaciated figure before him. "His appearance indicates that he has not eaten \$10 worth of meat in his lifetime." (Boston Post.)

Why Clark Declined.

The troubles of the rich received a forcible illustration in a recent conversation between Senator Clark of Montana and one of his friends. The senator said that he had once received an offer of \$80,000.00 for his mining property.

"Why didn't you take it?" asked his friend.

"I want to live a little longer," was the ambiguous answer.

"What do you mean?"

"Well," said the senator slowly, "it seem strange to you, but if I had sold out for \$80,000.00 I wouldn't be alive today, I firmly believe. Just think what means to invest \$80,000.00! All the world over there is no better offer for mankind since the death of Adam would not be equal to the work and worry involved in trying to invest that amount and invest it right. No, sir; I want to live, and I decline the job. I'm too old for work like that." (New York Times.)

Finley Defines Charity.

As an illustration of the original, common-sense views and methods of Professor John H. Finley, president-elect of the College of the City of New York, take this episode, for the authority of which a leading Presbyterian clergyman of Manhattan vouches:

It happened a lady vouches, that a certain man, who was a friend of Mr. Finley, while he was secretary of the State Charities Aid association, and invited him to co-operate in some special plans she had on foot. She was urgent and he was sympathetic. Finally, seeing that she need do no more persuading, she brought her appeal to a close, with the remark: "I am so glad to find, Mr. Finley, you agree with me that charity begins at home."

"Pardon me, madame," was the reply, "for differing from you at that point of view. To my way of thinking, charity does not begin at home, but at the door of Adam, who has been justly condemned as a cheap pocket edition of selfishness. Charity begins abroad. It is justice, Madame, justice that begins at home. Let us not forget that the sound foundation for all special reform is not charity, but justice." (New York Mail and Express.)

A VEIN OF HUMOR

The Present Fad.

Oh, Mary had a little mat. Of raffia to sew, And everywhere that Mary went That mat was sure to go.

It followed her at home, at school. Hing by her side at meals. "Oh, mother, help me splice this on, Or mind my stocking lace."

And Johnny had a basket, too. Of strong rattan to braid; It kept him from all household tasks, 'Twas 'neath his pillow laid.

Now, everybody has a loom. Designed by brainy man, To weave with rags a beauteous rug Of most artistic plan.

And when the teacher, quite worn out. Goes home, what doth appear But rugs and baskets strewn about For her to finish here.

"Why doesn't Johnny learn to spell?" The anxious mothers cry. "Because we cannot weave it in." The teachers do reply.

—N. P. C., in Linden Hill News.

Alice—Old Mary's new wrap come in time for her to wear it to the theater?

Edith—No, it was too late.

Alice—Then what did she go in?

Edith—She went wrapped in gloom. (Record-Herald.)

Brugg says it keeps him busy these days keeping track of his social obligations.

"That may be true; at any rate he doesn't seem to have time to bother with his financial obligations." (Philadelphia Press.)

"I never change my mind," he asserted.

"How foolish!" she retorted.

"Why foolish?" he asked.

"Because," she replied, "any kind of change would be an improvement." (Chicago Post.)

"Pa," said little Morris, "why did the man put his light under a bushel?"

"I don't know," answered pa, after some reflection; "but I suppose that the bushel was very heavily insured." (New York Sun.)

"He has been mentioned as a candidate for office very frequently."

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntassel; "the only trouble is that every time anybody mentions him the other fellows laugh." (Washington Star.)

"I notice you begin your letter to him, Dr. Sir. That's very glibly."

"It's ridiculous to make 'Dr.' an abbreviation for 'Dear.'"

"Who said anything about 'Dear'?" I know what I'm doing. He owes me \$10." (Philadelphia Press.)

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British View of American Workmen

A brief and uninforming abstract of Mr. Alfred Moseley's report on the results of the British industrial commission's recent visit to the United States was sent by cable directly after its appearance in England. A full and, consequently, much more interesting publication of it has been received in this country; from this complete report it appears that its author does not hesitate to say that the American workman is a better one than his British competitor. The principal reason assigned for the former's superiority is "that he has received a sounder and broader education, whereby he has been more thoroughly fitted for the struggles of 'after life.'

The commission found one great element of America's successful rivalry in the industrial world to be the readiness of our manufacturers to adopt the latest machinery at whatever cost, and, from time to time, to sacrifice large sums by "scrapping" the old whenever improvements are made. Labor-saving machinery is encouraged by American workmen, because, first, it saves the men extraordinary manual exertion, creates work, increases wages and so tends toward higher standards of living

ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY AS RESULT OF INDICTMENTS

William Banning, alderman from the Sixth ward, was arrested yesterday noon on a capias following indictments returned by the grand jury, charging him with having been unlawfully interested in a public contract while a city official. It is alleged that he was interested in selling coal to the city while alderman. More arrests were made yesterday as a result of the last indictments returned. Gus Hames, Eulah Davenport and others in Colorado City, charged with keeping houses of ill fame were rearrested. In addition to being charged in new indictments with secreting witnesses, Chief of Police Vincent King and Detective Joel Atkinson are charged in a third indictment with running a confidence game. Additional bond in the sum of \$500 has been given in each case. In the criminal division of the district court yesterday afternoon the cases against the four confidence men and buncos steerers indicted Monday, and now in the county jail, were set for trial May 29. The special committee appointed by the district court to examine the books of the county treasurer, reported last evening to Judge Cunningham, making recommendations that changes be made in the system now in vogue in that office. The books were found to be substantially correct. Because of the illness of Judge Seeds, who will preside in the criminal division and who is, therefore, the presiding judge of the district court, no decision has yet been reached in the calling of a grand jury to complete the work of the jury discharged Monday evening, by operation of law. Mayor Harris announces that action has already been taken by him in line with the recommendations of the grand jury in regard to city offices.

The first of several arrests which will be made within the next few days by the sheriff's office as a result of the important matters before the grand jury during the last days of the session, is that of William Banning, alderman from the Sixth ward. Mr. Banning was arrested at noon yesterday and early in the afternoon gave bond in the sum of \$500 on indictments returned by the sheriff's office as a result of having been unlawfully interested in a public contract while a city official. Mr. Banning is owner of the Union Ice & Coal company and it is charged in detail that while alderman he has sold the city large supplies of coal. He is charged with having used his position to influence the placing of these contracts. E. M. Collins, county superintendent of schools, went on Mr. Banning's bond.

The indictments are similar to the points against Mr. St. John, presiding judge of the city court, who was charged with the same offense, the difference being that Mr. St. John, who is a member of a plumbing firm, sold water pipe and other materials handled in his business to the city.

Among the last indictments returned Monday were three against Chief of Police King and Detective Joel Atkinson. The first two charge the defendants with secreting witnesses, the principal one having to do with the Pardee McNeills case, while it is also charged that McNeills was induced by the officers to leave the state after he had been rebuffed of \$150 by members of the Duff game. McNeills being absent, no prosecution could be had. The second indictment names a witness that the sheriff's office and the court officers have not yet divulged. The last indictment of the three accuses Chief King and Detective Atkinson with operating a confidence game. It is said that this charge is the strongest, in point of allegation of corruption, and is contained in a trial. Something like 12 counts now appear against each other in the indictments returned. The buncos who qualified for both King and Atkinson Monday, appear in all the cases embraced in the last indictment.

Set for Trial.

In the criminal division of the district court yesterday afternoon cases Nos. 403 and 4032, brought against the four confidence men and buncos steerers now in the county jail, and indicted by the grand jury Monday, were set for trial May 29. These are Harry Miller, Harry Luevne, J. J. King and S. Steinburg, a decision being reached by the judges

when the cases were presented by District Attorney Trowbridge, he stated that the evidence in possession of his office was of such character that an early trial was desired. J. Reid Crowell and W. D'A. Lombard, attorneys employed by the prisoners, announced that they would appear in their behalf. There was some hesitation on the part of Mr. Crowell when the judge said he must be ready to proceed this morning. Mr. Crowell stated his engagements to try cases in the United States and other courts dictated the request for accommodation in this case. District Attorney Trowbridge, referring to the manner in which Richard Callahan had left town before the indictment brought against him by the grand jury could be served, stated,

"I understand that from the way Callahan has already received trial in another tribunal you were ready to proceed with the other cases."

The attorneys brought the case of Callahan to the attention of Police Magistrate Hammond early Monday morning and insisted that the charge against him be considered. He was fined \$30 and costs for vagrancy after pleading guilty and before the capias could be made out, although the indictments had been returned, the fine was paid and Callahan immediately left town.

Relieved of Bond.

W. H. Metz who, with Wash Pennington, was bomsman for J. W. Carpenter, was relieved of his bond and was substituted as bomsman. The first of the three accusees Chief King and Detective Atkinson appeared in court with others resting under indictments returned by the grand jury. The women who are charged with running houses of ill fame in Colorado City also appeared in court to be arraigned. The court did not take up these cases but ordered the prisoners to appear again when their cases are set. Gus Hames entered court with Eulah Davenport, a slim blue-eyed and graceful young woman, who appears very youthful. Hames and the Davenport woman are charged in an indictment with running a house of ill fame. They were rearrested with others resting under the same charge on additional indictments returned during the last session of the grand jury.

The illness of Judge Seeds prevented a decision being reached by the courts, not for individual comment.

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GRAND JURY REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS NOT COMPLETED MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

The grand jury rendered the following report, as the last act of its official life, to Judge Louis W. Cunningham in the district court at 9 o'clock last evening. Accompanying the report were several indictments which are directed, it is believed, against city officials.

The report follows:

To Hon. Louis W. Cunningham, Presiding Judge of the District Court:

We, the grand jurors, summoned at the January, A. D. 1903, term of the El Paso district court, hereby submit to said court the following report:

We began our work as a grand jury on the 28th day of April, 1903, and have continued the same regularly, and without interruption, holding sessions every day until the present time. We have examined a large number of witnesses in regard to the various subjects which have been brought to our attention through proper channels, and while we have been able to obtain sufficient evidence, as we believe, to warrant us in finding true bills which have been presented to the court, there has been brought before us a considerable mass of evidence relating to other matters which we honestly believe should be thoroughly investigated, but which lack of time prevents us from considering and arriving at a complete and satisfactory conclusion as to the guilt or the innocence of the parties involved. Several of these matters, which are of great importance, have required very extensive research in order to get at what appeared to be the substantial facts upon which proper action of the grand jury could be based.

As we are advised, the order of the court calling the grand jury, was based in part upon a petition of the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county in relation thereto, requesting an investigation, among other things, into the affairs of the city of Colorado Springs and El Paso county. In following what we deemed to be our line of duty in this regard we have at least partially made such investigation, and we desire to call the attention of the court, and the public to the following matters which we deem worthy of consideration, and which, in our judgment, ought to be corrected:

WE FIND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS THAT HAS BEEN MANAGED AND CONTROLLED BY AN OFFICER KNOWN AS "STOREKEEPER" HAS BEEN CONDUCTED WITHOUT ANY BOOKS AND WITH SCARCELY ANY ORDER OR BUSINESS METHOD, AND THAT THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE HAS UNQUESTIONABLY BEEN WASTED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS AND KEYS NEEDED.

We recommend that a correct system of bookkeeping be established and that all keys to buildings holding the supplies of the city be held and kept in the custody of the storekeeper; that the books of such storekeeper be inspected regularly and often, and that the practice of aldermen of the city borrowing or taking at their pleasure the property and supplies of the city for their own personal use, as some of them have been doing, be discontinued.

From the evidence that has been submitted to us we have ascertained that the city treasurer of Colorado Springs has been in the habit, during the year of 1902, of keeping no system of accounts showing the exact amount and character of cash on hand at any time during any calendar month, but only at the end of each calendar month, so that under the system then in vogue it was possible, at least, for the city treasurer to use any portion of the city's funds between the first and the end of any calendar month for any purpose whatever, without any check, provided he should restore the same to the city's treasury at the end of such month.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN ONE INSTANCE WE HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THE CITY TREASURER OF COLORADO SPRINGS DREW OUT FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE FUNDS OF SAID CITY ON THE LAST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, WHICH HE HIMSELF STATES WAS TO BE RETURNED DURING THE SUCCEEDING MONTH, BUT CANNOT POINT TO US AT WHAT TIME OR HOW SAID AMOUNT WAS RETURNED.

We recommend that the several accounts of the city of Colorado Springs in relation to its supplies, feed, coal, etc., be looked after with greater diligence, and that scales be placed by the city at some convenient point in the north part of said city for the purpose of weighing the coal furnished the city from the coal mines in that neighborhood.

CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

From our investigations we are convinced that the management of the police department of the city of Colorado Springs for several years past has been deficient, and not of a character calculated to preserve the safety of the people and their property, and we recommend that some measures be taken by the city to correct the evils which have existed, and by means of which, as we believe, our citizens and the tourists who have come here from abroad have been habitually plundered and robbed, and the offenders permitted to go, not only without punishment, but without even the form or semblance of a prosecution.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT UNDER THE SYSTEM THAT HAS PREVAILED IN THE PAST, PICKPOCKETS, BUNCO STEERERS, AND CONFIDENCE MEN, GENERALLY, HAVE ACTUALLY RECEIVED PROTECTION AT THE HANDS OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF SAID POLICE FORCE.

On account of the pressure of other duties which have crowded upon us constantly since we began our work, we have been unable to give but little time to the inspection of public buildings, but we recommend that more and larger exits be made in the Temple theater in the city of Colorado Springs, thereby affording ample means of escape in case of fire. We also recommend that fire escapes be placed in and around the Plaza hotel. We think that the speed of automobiles and vehicles of kindred character should be regulated, at least in the city of Colorado Springs and Colorado City, and between those cities, by proper and sufficient ordinances passed by the councils of those cities.

Further, that the books of the city treasurer of the city of Colorado Springs be thoroughly examined by competent experts, and that all books of the officers of the city of Colorado Springs be examined at frequent and proper intervals.

We also recommend that flagmen be placed at the crossings of the street car tracks on Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, and also at Tejon and Huerfano streets, in the city of Colorado Springs, and that all street cars be provided with proper and efficient safety guards in front, to prevent accident and injury.

DISREPUTABLE ROOMING HOUSES.

We are convinced that there are several rooming houses in the city of Colorado Springs which are well known to be houses of assignation, and which could be corrected by the use of proper vigilance on the part of our police.

WE FIND THAT THE BUILDING PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF COLORADO CITY AS A CITY JAIL IS WHOLLY INADEQUATE AND UNSUITABLE FOR SUCH PURPOSE, AND WE RECOMMEND THAT SAID CITY IMMEDIATELY CONSTRUCT SUITABLE AND PROPER QUARTERS FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF ALL CITY PRISONERS.

It has also come to our knowledge that it is the practice of the city of Colorado City to assess and collect regular monthly payments from the keepers of houses of prostitution, and guarantee to said keepers immunity from prosecution, or further molestation on the part of said city; this has been the custom for years. The amount of such payments by such keepers has been the monthly sum of \$25. It has further been the practice of said city to assess and collect from each prostitute or lewd woman in said city a regular monthly sum of \$10, for which a like guarantee of immunity from further prosecution or annoyance is made by said city; and this understanding is so well known that in many cases regularly upon the twentieth of each month the keepers of such houses visit the office of the police magistrate and there deposit the sum of \$25 each for themselves and \$10 for each of the inmates which they report as at their respective houses. These sums are accepted and received, and charged as fines on the part of the city regularly at such time in the month. Under the guise of law this iniquitous practice seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding.

RECOMMENDS ANOTHER GRAND JURY.

We regret that we are compelled to close our labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. These labors can only be completed by another grand jury which, in our judgment, should be immediately called by this honorable court to carry on the work which has been begun, but only partially finished. We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens and taxpayers than is the conduct of lawless and dishonest officials, who, when unrestrained by wholesome fear of investigations of this character, will plunder and despoil the people.

We believe, from the evidence that we have before us, as well as from the experience of other communities, that it is far better to expend sufficient money for a grand jury than to allow the acts of negligent or dishonest officials to go unchallenged, and thus permit the loss to the public treasury of thousands of dollars which can never be recovered. Respectfully submitted.

J. W. CAMPBELL, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SEVERAL CAPIASES HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TODAY

The grand jury, which has been in session since the morning of April 25, was discharged at 9:30 o'clock last evening by Judge Louis W. Cunningham. At midnight, by operation of law, the jury would have ceased to exist; to-day begins the May term of court.

Although in session but little over three weeks the 12 men uncovered corruption in public offices sufficient to make the report presented to the commissioners, not only in the charges made, but the matter for future investigation outlined in the recommendation that the court call another grand jury.

The report states that the jury was compelled to close its labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. A significant paragraph is that these labors can only be completed by another grand jury. "We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens accounts of the city in relation to its

supplier, feed, coal, etc., he looked after with greater diligence and that scales be placed in the north end of the city for the purpose of weighing the coal purchased by the municipality from the mines in that neighborhood. It is recommended that more and larger exits be made in the Temple theater and that fire escapes be placed in and around the Plaza hotel.

And Automobiles, Too.

The speed of automobiles and vehicles of kindred character should be regulated. The books of the city treasurer and of other officers should be examined by competent experts at frequent and proper intervals and an instance of the careless system of bookkeeping prevailing in the office of the city treasurer, when the incumbent was John Voorhees, is cited.

The jury recommends that flagmen be placed at the down-town crossings and that all cars should be provided with safety guards to prevent accidents. The police department is again charged with lack of vigilance in the case of

having bought a good right, hangs

those remaining houses of Colorado Springs known to be houses of assignation. It is recommended that the building provided by Colorado City as a jail is wholly inadequate and unsuitable for such purpose and the jury finds that that city should immediately construct suitable and proper quarters for the confinement of its prisoners. The collection made by the officers of Colorado City of monthly fines from keepers of houses of assignation guaranteeing immunity from prosecution of such houses immunity from prosecution is gone into. "Under the guise of law this iniquitous practice," continues the report, "seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding."

Many New Indictments.

There are many new indictments in the hands of Clerk Stott of the district court, and capias will be sworn out today.

Accompanying the report was a large batch of true bills. Earlier in the day other bills were returned and Chief King and Detective Joe Atkinson were re-arrested before noon. Three indictments against each officer were returned, each count alleging the secreting of a woman. In these cases the name specific instances where this procedure is alleged. The Patrick McNellis scandal forms the basis of one of the indictments and it is alleged against both King and Atkinson that October 31, 1902, the two officers persuaded McNellis to secrete himself and to leave the state so that the evidence he produced as a witness at the trial of Adolph Duff, John Woodward, Ed Clancy, R. R. Rose, Joe Bailey, John Doe and Richard Roe, who were suspected of having obtained by confidence games from McNellis, the sum of \$150.

One of the indictments bore the name of J. W. Atkinson instead of Joe Atkinson and the defendant was the same as in the grand jury made the correction. Both King and Atkinson were apprised that additional indictments had been returned and they made their appearance forthwith. Bond was given in the sum of \$500 in each case. W. C. Stark and B. Sommers were the bondsmen for Chief King, while E. W. Giddings and W. H. Metz appeared for Atkinson. It was reported that among the indictments rendered in the fall was a second indictment against Alderman St. John, president of the city council. No service was had on Mr. St. John during the day. He is out on bonds at the present on indictments charging him with entering into city contracts in an unlawful manner while a public official.

Bunk and Confidence Men.

Five other indictments were returned. Each made out against the alderman and confidence men who were the exception of Richard Callahan, Harry Miller, J. K. King, S. Stelburg and Richard Callahan. The men are indicted for picking pockets, playing confidence games and robbery. Richard Callahan through the fight made in his behalf by his attorneys, J. Reid Crowell and W. D. Lombard, escaped service. Callahan appeared in police court, where he pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy and was fined \$30 and costs. The police said Callahan disappeared while deputy sheriffs were preparing to make the arrest.

It was reported at the court house last evening that the indictments returned with the report named well-known men. It is said other arrests will be made in Colorado City as a result of indictments. These capias will be served during the day. The Seven Lakes water deal, by which it is alleged the city was defrauded of thousands of dollars will be productive of one arrest, it is reported, and possibly more. The grand jury will have this as one of the subjects for further investigation.

The name of a prominent official now residing in Denver has been mentioned as appearing as one of the indictments in connection with the water system deal.

Discharge of Jury.

The discharge of the grand jury last evening was impressive. At 9 o'clock District Attorney Trowbridge notified Judge Cunningham that the jury desired to report. The civil court room was lighted up with electric lights and the officers and attaches proceeding to the jury box. The court asked the members if they were ready to report and J. W. Campbell, foreman, stated that they were and presented the indictment to the court. The report which was in the form of a typewritten document six pages in length was passed by Judge Cunningham to work and the jury asked the clerk to read it to them. Immediately upon the conclusion of the reading Judge Cunningham showed the copy to the jury and asked them if it was their act. They replied affirmatively. Then addressing the 12 men, Judge Cunningham said: "I don't know, gentlemen, how I can fittingly express the thanks of this court and of myself for your efforts, I have conversed only with you when you have reported and when on two exceptions occurred when it was impossible for you to be present. That you will appreciate the position I occupy and that I could not demean myself otherwise. But now I desire to voice the sentiments I have harbored.

Great Responsibility.

"The responsibility of calling a grand jury at this time is largely my own and I repeat that whatever the sentiment of the community the responsibility is mine. I cheerfully assume whatever part of the responsibility should be mine and I wish I could assume it all and relieve you of any responsibility. The first quality of the good public official is courage, the determination to discharge the duties of his office as he sees fit, and of his convictions of right and justice. That you realize what it is and that the courage of good citizenship is shown by your work.

"Regarding our floating indebtedness it is not one-third what it is placed in this circular and there are ample bonds in the treasury of the company to offset it.

"The Short Line has had many propositions looking to a consolidation with the Southwestern, but would not consider it only about paying fixed charges and takes care of the sinking fund.

The Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek road is about the same position with a floating debt of \$1,000,000, after having refunded a portion of its debt through an issue of second mortgage bonds. It is hoped that by consolidating the two roads all antagonism can be eliminated and the rates raised 10 per cent, which would put both on a dividend-paying basis."

With reference to these statements, an official of the Short Line said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in the statement that our line is to be consolidated with any other road, even though it were legal to do so, which the anti-merger act forbids."

The statement that rates are to be raised above what they are now is equally false. The Short Line is very well satisfied with the rates as they now exist and does not intend to raise them.

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FORMAL OPENING
OF THE NEW COURT
HOUSE BY COUNTY
OFFICERS

The New County Building Where Justice Is Enthroned

MEMBERS OF THE
BAR WILL CELE-
BRATE THE EVENT
NEXT TUESDAY

THE NEW county court house was presented to the taxpayers of El Paso county with a reception yesterday afternoon and evening. With the ringing of bells in the tower and the strains of the Midland band the office of white stone in Alamo park was turned over, practically completed, to the county.

Over 20,000 people attended the reception. Pillars, balustrades and the places generally were bowers of green and fragrance with roses and carnations, the two flowers used most generally in the decorations. Smilax, asparagus genus and other greens were used with

criminal court room appeared to be able to accommodate the greater part of the crowd then in the building.

Among the notable guests out of the city was County Commissioner Russell from the city and county of Denver, who declared that there was no room in the state capitol building that could compare with the interior of the criminal court room. There was a large delegation of visitors from other towns in El Paso county. The large number of women present and the brilliance from the multitude of electric lights, allied with the constant music from the band on the lower floor, made the scene

of what is going on the better.

penters to work. Rat, rat, tat went their hammers and the nails dropped on the floor and the commotion was horrible to hear. It so happened that the janitor had to come down to the second floor and chance to see the judge on the bench. The man's knees shook and he turned pale as he approached his honor in a deferential manner. "Oh, Judge, I did not know you were holding court," he began, and then scarcely believing his ears heard the judge say in a gracious voice, "Never mind, Mr. Janitor. This is bankruptcy day and the less I hear

would be! We might live it down in time but we would never feel the same after such an experience. The grand jury might call us on the carpet and inquire into the trouble. It might indict the judges for inciting the riot and you for rioting. I shall endeavor to say nothing serious. If we say nothing serious tonight, I have no doubt we will get along very well together. Tomorrow when you remember what I say, if you should chance to remember it, you will see that I am speaking the truth, that is if you think seriously, if you can think seriously about anything I say on this auspicious occasion.

A Personal Experience.

"I must tell you about a personal experience, about keeping people up late. Something like 20 years ago I was spending the evening with a young lady; she thought I was spending the night. Finally she stepped to the window, pulled aside the curtain and said: 'Oh, you must miss the splendid sunset.' It was the early dawn. I looked coldly at her, set my jaw for a minute and strode homeward, accompanied by the caroling of birds of the barnyard variety and of the male sex. You may attribute the thinness of what I say to the exuberance of the thinness of what served for the liquid refreshments dished out down stairs. They say it is the pure thing, so I would ask you to bear in mind the well-known fact that water can never rise above its own level, and that's water punch. The janitors tell me that all in the world it consists of is the fruit they mashed added to about four times the amount in water. I told them that if any evil effects should follow, the grand jury would look into the bowl and try to discover the guilty.

"I am glad you are keeping so still. If you keep still you might hear the plaster drop. That would be a good thing, for then the words of the prophet shall be fulfilled, aye, even the words they have spoken unto us. I am glad you laughed so heartily, but this being your first visit I will suspend sentence upon you if you pay the costs. You will have to do that anyway, for the immortal Jones of Binghamton you have to pay the freight. But now I take great pleasure in introducing your handsome and distinguished county judge, whose lips give forth nothing but the oil of wisdom in the silver chalice of eloquence."

When the laughter had subsided Judge Orr said:

Judge Orr Follows.

"There are two objects that I plainly see my friend Judge Cunningham had in mind when he asked me to come with him tonight. The first was to get his audience quiet so he could make a speech. The other was to give you all the opportunity of seeing the county judge of El Paso county. The majority of people who have seen me today have looked for a whiskered gentleman much older than I am. I informed these surprised parties that I couldn't help that part of it.

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"I think this auspicious occasion is the happiest day the people of El Paso county have seen for many a year. Happy because they have come out to view, to inspect, to examine and to look into the public building that they own and of which every citizen of El Paso county should be proud. No matter how rich and powerful or mighty a man is he has no more interest in this building than the poorest man in the county. And another thing that makes the people proud is the fact that the average plan in the construction of a building of this kind has been reversed in this instance. Usually it is not only the present generation but the generations to come that pay for the public building. But there are no bonds outstanding and this building, the court house of El Paso county, belongs to the people and when finished is paid for. It is a building of which every citizen may be justly proud. When a stranger comes and asks where is your county court house you take him here with pride, glad that your officers are out of the miserable place where the courts have been held in past years and which has been a disgrace to the rich and powerful county of El Paso.

"It is the only county where private spirit and private enterprise have gone ahead of public spirit as manifested in buildings. Wherever you go in these United States you see magnificent public buildings, giving the people confidence in their officials and to strangers confidence in the good government and prosperity of the community. But in El Paso county in the past, public-spirited citizens have poured out their means and given the public officials the assurance of their confidence by erecting better private buildings than public buildings. But at last we have erected building which will remain an object of pride to El Paso county and to the state of Colorado. Because Colorado with all her wealth, with all her public spirit, with all her greatness, can not point to a court house like this in all her borders. This structure will stand as an inspiration to the people in all walks of life. There is no mortgage upon it; and, ladies and gentlemen, this is the day when more people have said they are happy and glad and surprised than ever before. Thousands in this building have expressed admiration, surprise and astonishment as to what is contained in this building; but, ladies and gentlemen, an eloquent gentleman is to follow me, and it is a pleasure to me and a favor to me to stop and introduce to you the Honorable Irving Howbert."

Irving Howbert Talks.

To the "old settlers," the address of Irving Howbert was the event of the evening. It recalled the pioneer days and was replete with touches of sentiment and anecdotes of the early times that carried one completely out of the present. Mr. Howbert said:

"It is manifestly unfair for me, a business man, to be sandwiched in here between professional speakers, and I do not intend to attempt to make a speech. When I was asked to come here this evening it was to make an informal talk, and that is what I intend to do.

"I think you are right, Judge Cunningham; they are taking their last look at the remains of the Populist party which you personally."

"I hope you will not indulge in any

loud and tumultuous applause. While

applause and applause, it sometimes

is accompanied by dire results. A

contingency of this kind faces me now.

You are all aware that this splendid

edifice is topped by a tower which is

so imposing that it has been called a

little Babel, and it's in the wild exuberance of your glee-filled mirth you burst

into tumultuous applause this tower

might sweep us. What a shame it

would be! We might live it down in time but we would never feel the same after such an experience. The grand jury might call us on the carpet and inquire into the trouble. It might indict the judges for inciting the riot and you for rioting. I shall endeavor to say nothing serious. If we say nothing serious tonight, I have no doubt we will get along very well together. Tomorrow when you remember what I say, if you should chance to remember it, you will see that I am speaking the truth, that is if you think seriously, if you can think seriously about anything I say on this auspicious occasion.

At the time when I was first inducted into office the county commissioners met in a small building on Colorado avenue across from where the post office now stands in Colorado City. There were but two rooms in the building, the back room being used for the county offices and the front room for the district court. In those days the room was sufficient, the amount of

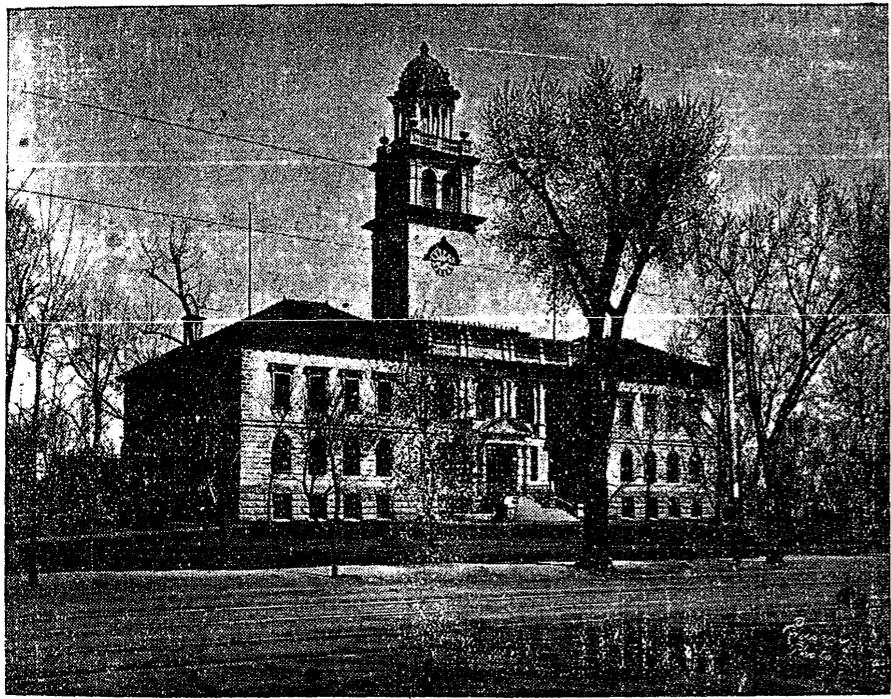
work to do. If any one becomes bored at what I may say I will not feel it a slight if you should leave the room.

I will touch on the early history of the county and trace as best I can the outline of the various buildings in which the county business has been

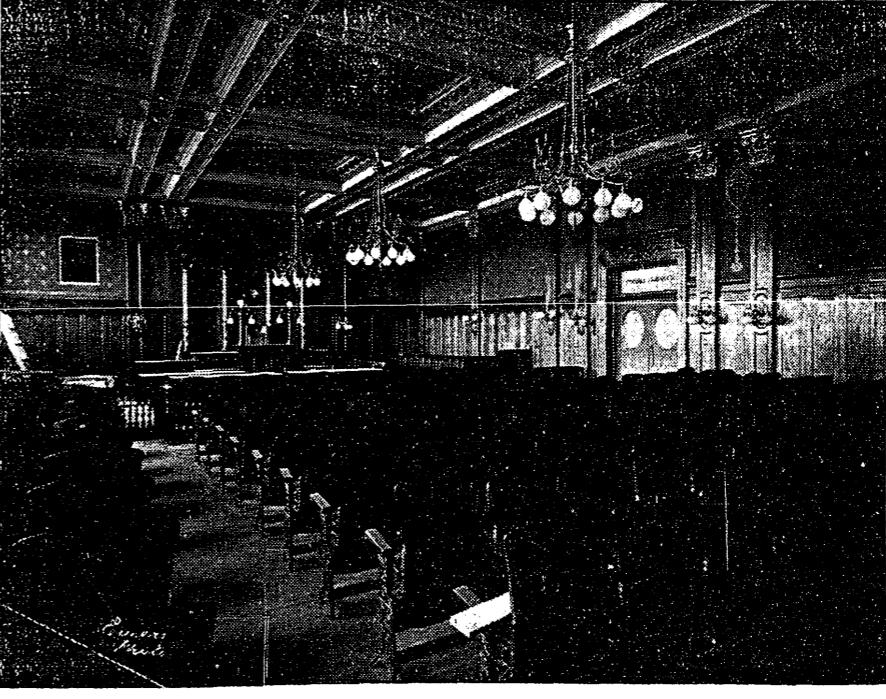
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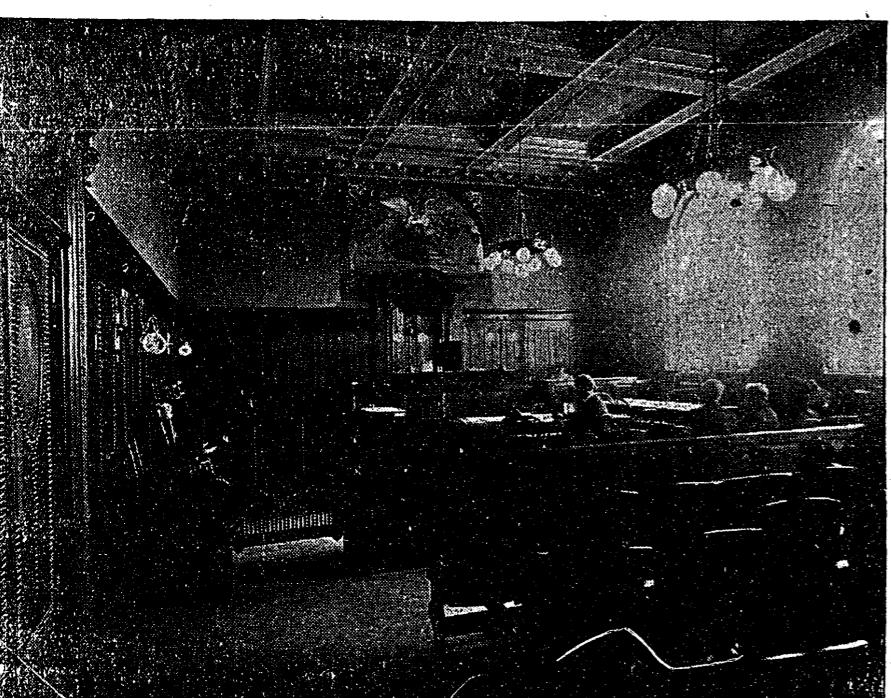
work we called the sand flat east of the city. At first we ridiculed the idea; it was impossible to build a city on such a place; grass would not grow on it and to us it was nothing but a sand flat. All these objections, however, had no effect on General Palmer, and he went on with his work. In our surprise Colorado Springs began to rival the old town. A contest then arose, which should be the county seat, and the contest became so lively that it was finally decided to submit the question to the voters. The old town performed a winning stroke by deciding that it would furnish quarters for the county offices and the district court free of charge to the county, and by that stroke



EL PASO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

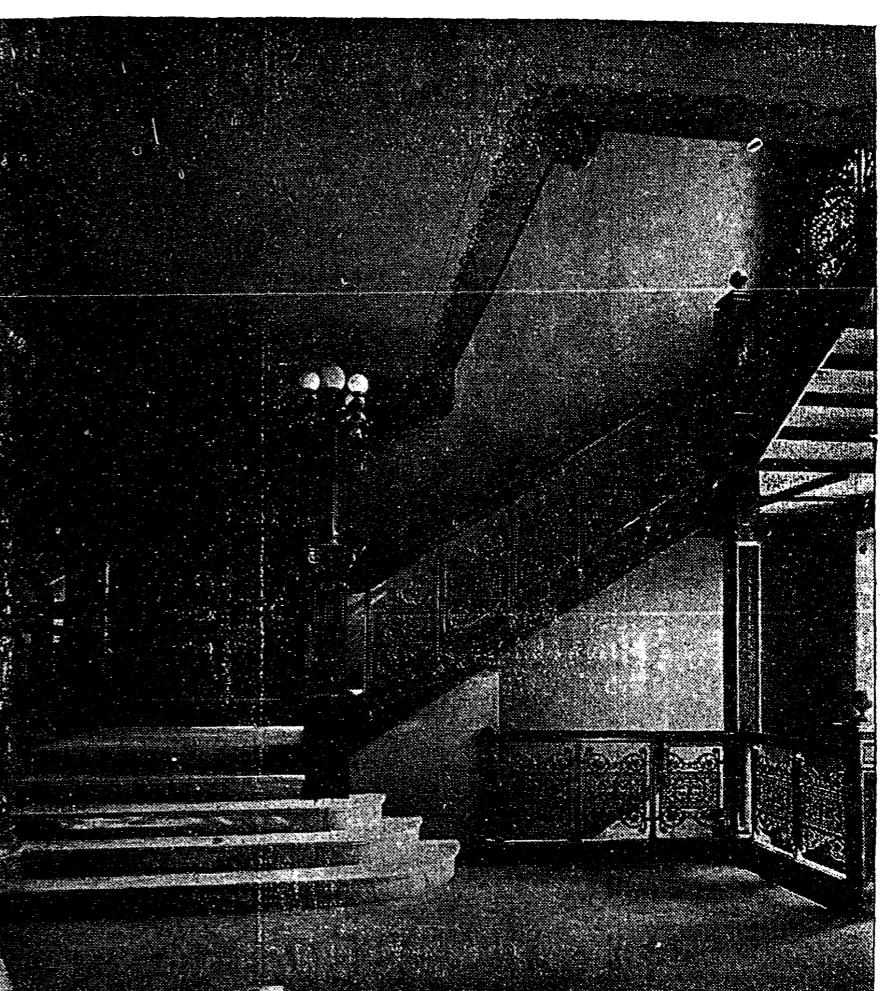


CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.



CIVIL COURT ROOM.

Photo by Emery.



VIEW OF MAIN STAIRWAY.

Photo by Emery.

as auspicious and pleasurable as could be wished by the county commissioners. The exercises began shortly after 9 o'clock in the criminal court room. When Judge Cunningham, who presided, could be heard above the confusion not only of the crowded room but of the hundreds passing through the corridor, he began an address whose wit caused the audience to frequently interrupt with laughter. With the judge on the dais were Judge Orr, Major Hennessy that at all public dinners rank took precedence, the rankest being seated first. I have a suspicion that the rankest has been called up first tonight. A short time ago all the crowd was passing through my room. I noticed that their faces were sad; some were tear-stained. It looked like a funeral procession, and I said to Mr. Preston, my stenographer: "Doesn't it strike you that all these people look

The Afternoon.

The afternoon was given up to a

county officers from 2 to 5 o'clock. The

exception to the general public by the

Midland band furnished the music. Judge Moses Hallett, judge of the

United States court at Denver. It is

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OPENING OF THE NEW COUNTY BUILDING WHERE JUSTICE IS ENTHRONED

audience the dodge, as he called it, that Judge Orr had played upon him. "I admit it is not the first time an individual has deluded himself—or herself—into believing himself young. I will now introduce a real, genuine young man, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you Major McAllister."

On the 15th day of March, 1899, the board of county commissioners of El Paso county adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the board that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment for the erection of a county court house.

On the 18th of April of the same year the board accepted Alamo park as the site of the proposed building, the title to said site having been secured from the Colorado Springs company and the city of Colorado Springs.

On the 22d of May, 1899, the board employed Architect A. J. Smith to prepare and submit to the commissioners preliminary plans and sketches for a court house.

In October, 1899, the ground was broken for the present building. At that time a much less costly edifice than that in which we meet tonight was contemplated. The original plans provided for a building of brick and terra cotta, and it was estimated that such building as was then proposed would cost from \$25,000 to \$300,000.

The board, as then constituted, was opposed to bonding the county to secure the funds necessary for the erection of the building, but concluded to raise the necessary amount by a series of tax levies as the work progressed.

Cost of Building.

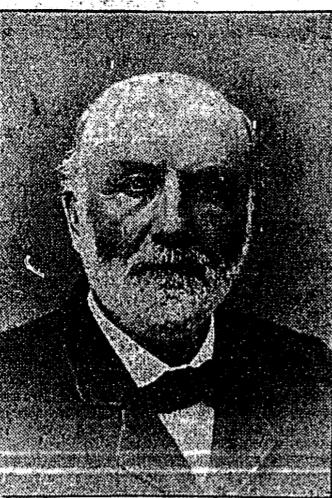
The following statement shows the amount paid in cash, including furniture, during each year since the ground was broken:

In 1899.....	\$ 2,958.23
In 1900.....	51,484.98
In 1901.....	88,450.04
In 1902.....	119,641.42
In 1903, up to present moment.....	127,887.04

Total..... \$390,451.71

There is still due on contracts and other accounts the sum of \$29,558.04, making a total of \$420,008.75.

Deducting from this sum the amount



CORNELIUS EUBANK,
An Old-time Sheriff.

heart. The body was then brought down. The tigress was a young one, in splendid condition, and measured eight feet exactly. On examining the body, four express bullets were found in it—one in the chest, one in the shoulder, which penetrated the lungs, one just behind the shoulder, and the fourth in the right ear. A .30-06 Metford bullet was also found in the off hind-paw, which, with the tigress' tail (which hung over the ledge) was practically all the men of the King's had to aim at."—(New York Times)

Cannon's Nickname for S. E. Payne.
"Look at the old white headed Mandarin," said "Uncle Joe" Cannon one day when he was referred to something the Hearst Sun, Paper of New York, had done. From that day on the title stuck to the distinguished chairman of the ways and means committee and Mr. Payne is known as the "white headed mandarin."

Mr. Payne is a very earnest and solemn statesman, but is possessed at the same time of the most tantalizing smile that ever drove an opponent crazy. The chairmanship of the ways and means committee makes him the floor leader of the Republican side of the house and when he takes the floor to defend a question or introduce a policy he assumes a smile that simply goads the other side into delusion.

When not smiling, however, Mr. Payne is one of the most solemn looking men in the house. He is a large man, with a large head, literally, not figuratively. He wears a No. 8 hat. His girth can only be guessed at, being a secret of his tailor.

He has a slight defect in his hearing and this has led to a story being told of him, the authorship of which was attributed to ex-Speaker Reed, though the latter denied it. It is said that Mr. Payne was attending a large dinner on one occasion where the guests were not well acquainted with each other and the host was practically unknown to the guests. Mr. Payne sat in solemn form away down the table and his sedate appearance suggested to the host

similar interview he gave out on his way home from Manila to the triumphal reception in New York.

Somewhere on the cruise there came aboard the Olympia a newspaper correspondent with a letter of introduction to the admiral from a common friend. The admiral talked freely. The correspondent printed what he said. One sentiment was that, sooner or later, this country is to have a war with Germany.

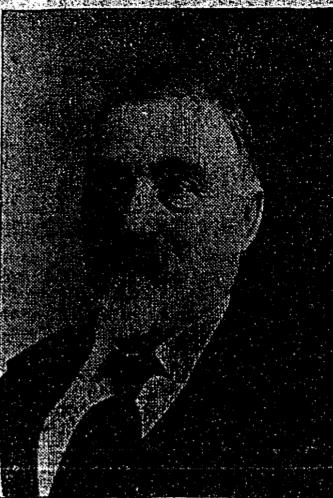
After the interview was printed the admiral stood by what he had said. As a sailor-man and not a politician he did not try to impeach the reporter. Still, he thought there might possibly be an inquiry about the interview, either from this country or Germany, and he decided to prepare a statement, for he knew he should be very busy when he reached New York.

The admiral thought about the statement for several days. Then he concluded what he wanted to say was this: "Yes, I said, what the reporter quoted me as saying, and I hope I shall be alive when it happens."—(Inter Ocean)

Two Fortunate Pitchers.
The Pitchers, one of whom accompanied the president into the seclusion of the Yellowstone, would seem to have been picked out by Fortune to be filled with her favors.

The elder brother, Major William L. Pitcher of the Eighth United States Infantry, is very near the lieutenant colonelcy, although one of the youngest majors in the service. He is still therefore having plenty of time to enjoy his present position. And, if so, the plums showered upon others whom he deigneth to honor, is sufficient promise of Major Pitcher's roseate future career.

Hence, we repeat that both brothers appear to be Pitchers filled to the brim with fortune's favors.—(Augusta Chronicle)



J. C. WOODBURY,
a pioneer county commissioner.

Admiral Coghlan.
The flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean squadron, was quartered with another negro sailor and stabbed him to death. It is alleged that the man, called Anthony, a negro, Admiral Coghlan had taken on board to try and get for murder, the court, headed by Captain J. Wilson of the Panther, convened at San Juan during the cruise of the Olympia. The court, however, decided that, as no jurisdiction as the killing had taken place within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was recognizable by the courts. Admiral Coghlan took a different view. He claimed that the case was clearly within the jurisdiction of the navy court, but as the court persisted in its stand, he decided to withdraw the case from its further consideration and organize a new court.

Acting Secretary Darling has finally adopted the view of the Judge advocate general of the navy that the case is within the jurisdiction of the naval authorities. By his direction a new court-martial, in which Captain W. T. Swinburne, commanding the battleship Texas, is president and Captain Rufus H. Lane, of the marine corps, is judge advocate, will convene at Norfolk in a few days for the trial of the case. The Olympia is now in that harbor.

Lo Finds the Divorce a Great Advantage.

Major Pitcher plunged with him, and in the enforced companionship of that seclusion and as the caterer to the presidential comfort, it will be strange indeed if he has not made a good impression upon that strenuous personalty. And, if so, the plums showered upon others whom he deigneth to honor, is sufficient promise of Major Pitcher's roseate future career.

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Acquiring a Son-in-Law.

Everybody in Wall street knows Levi C. Lathrop, banker and broker. His daughter, prettiest girl on the West side, was caught in the act of accepting the attentions of a young newspaper man. Papa Lathrop, greatly surprised, summoned the pair before him and after Solomonizing acutely learned that the

This misunderstanding is a serious

misunderstanding.

W. H. FAIRALL.

W. H. FAIRALL,
County Commissioner.

paid or to be paid for furniture, both metal and other material amounting to \$29,089.25, also items charged to court house in court no day appearing, due to construction account amounting to \$6,900, altogether \$34,989.25, we have thus as the total cost of the building, including all amounts paid and yet to be paid, the sum of \$385,720.50. This sum represents less than 15½ mills on the dollar of last year's total valuation of the property in this county. That is, it is the whole cost of the court house had to be collected from the taxpayers this year, the tax was a little less than \$15.50 on each \$1,000 valuation.

Two claims for extra work on granite foundation and for plastering, amounting together to over \$20,000, have been settled within a week by arbitration.

Drawn by Warrant.

Toward the latter part of April of this year the commissioners learned that 80 per cent of the uncollected taxes of the levy made last autumn for the court house purposes had been drawn by warrant, and that under the law no more warrants could be issued. As a large sum was still needed on contracts rapidly being completed the board arranged with the bond and other financial institutions in Colorado Springs, a cash certificate issued in payment of work, the amounts so advanced to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. Of these vouchers \$46,011.51 have been issued and \$29,558.04 will yet have to be drawn to complete all the payments, making a total sum of \$75,569.55, of which about \$25,000 will be collected, leaving about \$50,000, for which a levy will have to be made next October. In making the levy last year for 1902 the board considered it advisable to extend the payments necessary to complete the building over two years in order to lighten the burden to the taxpayers. This conclusion made necessary the arrangement above alluded to.

Detailed Statement.

The following statement shows in detail the amount of each item of cost of the El Paso county new court house:

Excavating.....	\$ 497.26
Freight.....	4,156.80
Architect.....	18,654.71
Foundation, granite and brick work.....	33,368.08
Plumbing and heating.....	20,423.58
Salary, clerks of works.....	2,014.81
Structural steel work.....	18,600.18
Stone superstructure.....	40,227.58
Fireproofing.....	62,200.56
Ventilation.....	20,783.94
Brick work, other than contracts.....	2,560.53
Cement work.....	2,406.96
Roofing.....	17,000.00
Tiling.....	6,571.00
Electric work.....	38,341.89
Carpenter work.....	6,409.00
Heat regulation and clock system.....	20,348.00
Plastering and scagliola work.....	5,125.00
Painting.....	788.47
Ornamental iron work.....	5,500.00
Marble work.....	12,500.00
Other fixtures.....	1,000.00
Bells.....	5,500.00
Decorating and frescoing.....	5,125.00

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WHAT MR. MCCLURG
SAID ABOUT
COLORADO CLIMATE

Gazette's Special Washington Letter

TOPICS OF THE WEEK
OF INTEREST
TO WESTERN READERS

Special Correspondence.

Washington, May 13.—Mr. Gilbert McClurg, delivered his celebrated "Peak, Pass and Plain: The Attractions and Glories of the Pike's Peak Region," before the physicians who are members of the National Climatological Association, which held its annual meeting in this city Wednesday last. During the lecture Mr. McClurg said:

"What is the help that cometh from the hills?

Strong pulses, full-drawn breath and sinews tried?

Still may they cleanse the body of its ills?

And higher virtues have the hills supplied?

"For more than 308 days in every Colorado year, the unclouded friendly sun shines in a turquoise sky. The atmosphere is thin, dry, tonic, aspero and electric. In this altitude atmospheric pressure is lifted from the human body, quickening action of lungs and brain, and rejuvenating the frame. The climate is specific for the world-scourge consumption. No case of consumption ever originated at the base of Pike's Peak."

"Official records of the last ten years show that annually Colorado Springs has an average of 308 clear, or partly clear days; Santa Barbara, 292; San Antonio, 273; Thomasville, Ga., 283; Asheville, N.C., 259; Chicago, 251; New York city, 254, and in the Adirondacks, the average is but 256 clear days.

"The annual average relative humidity of Colorado Springs is 50 per cent.; of Santa Barbara, 78 per cent.; Asheville, 59 per cent.; Thomasville, 65 per cent.; San Antonio, 68 per cent., and New York, 70 per cent.

"The annual precipitation of Colorado Springs is 14½ inches; in the Adirondacks, 39 inches; San Antonio, 30 inches; Asheville, 45 inches; homasville, 51 inches."

More Trouble for Congressmen.

A recent syndicate article by Rene

Bache, who writes scientific articles for various newspapers, has increased the correspondence of members of congress at least 60 per cent. Mr. Bache wrote, "Uncle Sam has inaugurated a new kind of gift enterprise. He is giving away trees, young seedlings, or improved varieties, and is starting in to distribute them broadcast all over the country." Now, every member of congress is being overrun with letters from constituents asking for shipments of young trees. As each member has but 100 trees placed to his credit for distribution, he is obliged to turn down countless requests, and his prestige is damaged accordingly. The officers of the agricultural department come in for their share of trouble, for many would-be planters write direct to the department for their share of the young seedlings of improved varieties.

Method of Christening.

Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, was one of the members of the delegation representing the navy to witness the recent launch of the armored cruiser Colorado at Philadelphia. The manner in which the proverbial bottle of champagne was broken by the sponsor of the vessel on that occasion has led the admiral to make some interesting comments on the methods practiced in christening warships. The admiral says he has noticed there are three ways of handling the bottle on such occasions. One is the baseball method, in which the young lady holds the bottle like a bat and hurls it against the side of the ship with a long, sweeping swing, and with energy enough to make a home run. Another is the tennis blow, in which the bottle is smashed against the prow with a full-arm serve. This is the method that was used by the sponsor of the Colorado.

The third method is the ping pong style, and is a dainty little smash, sufficiently vicious, however, to shower the champagne on the hull and some

times the fair operator also. The admiral suggests that failure is possible in each of these methods, through the nervousness or excitement of the sponsor. A failure to hit the ship or break the bottle would, in the estimation of the sailors, hoodoo the vessel for all time to come. He suggests the use of a device attached to the ship so that when the bottle is released it is bound to strike the ship and break.

The Ruling Passion.

Booker T. Washington, the mentor of his race, has trouble in keeping down the assertiveness of some of his pupils. He tells this story of two of his Tuskegee graduates who recently went to Boston to take advanced courses, one in medicine and the other in theology. A few days ago Mr. Washington ran across his charges in Boston, and to the department for their share of the young seedlings of improved varieties.

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Later Mr. Washington saw the divinity student. "George," he said, "I hope you are studying the plain, simple truths of the gospel and are preparing to expound them in a way to be understood by the good old people among whom you will labor." "Well, I don't know about that Mr. Washington," said Dr. John, "I'm taking advanced lessons in reflex nervous complaints."

Miss Wilson's Book.

Miss Wilson daughter of the secretary of agriculture is said to have literary aspirations. It has been quite the thing to inquire of her as to the progress of her prospective novel. One

day she was asked to give an outline of her contemplated work. This she did naively, as follows: "You see, my work will not be published while my father is in office. That fact might influence the critics somewhat, and I would be judged by my own merits. My book will deal with western life, and with official society at Washington. I cannot exactly describe its scope, but, of course, you have read 'David Copperfield'?" Well, it is something like that. Then musingly, she continued: "You have read 'Hugh Wyman'?" Well, it is something like that, and I think the style is somewhat reminiscent of Howells." Needless to say Miss Wilson's admirers are desirous of perusing such a work. Some of them, from time to time, recall her modest prospects and long for the date of its publication, even at the expense of losing her genial father from public life.

Military Openings.

Young men in civil life with ambition for a military career may have their wishes gratified, if proficient in the severe requirements for admission into the service. There are now 125 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the army. After providing for the graduates of the military academy, and the promotion of men from the ranks, there will remain a number of vacancies to be filled by civilian candidates. The requirements are very severe, however, and it is not likely that many civilians can pass the examination, mental and physical. There are also 17 vacancies in the lowest grade of the pay department, two in the judge advocate general's office, which may be filled by appointment from civil life, or transfer from the line. There are also 11 vacancies in the signal corps, to be filled by transfer from the line. Altogether, there are about 170 appointments to commissions to be made in the army.

White House Gymnasium.

The old cabinet room on the second floor of the main building of the White

house, famous in historical events, has been transformed, now that the business office of the executive has been transferred to the new building, into a complete gymnasium. There are dumbbells, Indian clubs and pulley weights about, and in the corner of the room are a couple of pairs of single sticks. Hanging on the wall is a complete fencing outfit. The president became greatly interested in fencing a year ago, and now gives that sport preference over single stick exercises. He has taken a number of lessons from Signor Panese, an Italian expert, who has a studio in the city. It is said that the president has shown great skill in the art of fencing, and that he has an exceedingly vigorous thrust, which is difficult even for the expert Panese, to parry.

Painting the Dome.

The dome of the capitol is being treated to a coating of fresh paint both inside and out. The working men on the outer side of the dome look like flies crawling upon its curved surface, when viewed from the street below, and thousands of tourists crane their necks gazing at them. On the inner side of the dome scores of workmen are perched among the iron girders and braces, giving the iron plates a coating of rich vermilion. The dome is the visiting place of scores of bridal couples, for whom Washington is a wedding tour Mecca. Invariably when a fad young couple descends the spiral stairway of the dome the force of painters whistles enthusiastically the strains of the Mendelssohn "Wedding March." There are blushes, giggles and a scamper.

Interest in Golf.

Golf is superseding politics in interest in the Capital city. Washington has two rival golf clubs, the Chevy Chase and the Columbia, dividing pretty equally the official and social life of the capital. A number of distinguished jurists are experts at golf. Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court is one of the enthusiasts,

and holds a record of making a hole in a single shot. Some two years ago, when he first began to play the game, he beat his ball, took a couple of preliminary swings, and then, with a perfect follow-through, hit the object with all the force of his 230 pounds. He watched the flight of the ball toward the green, some 200 yards distant, and then, with his partner and a bunch of caddies, set out to find it. They searched the ground about the putting green, where it was seen to fall, without result, and were about to give up the search when the justice happened to glance into the hole, and there the golf ball lay. They say Justice Harlan will stop consideration of the most important case on the supreme docket to recount the history of that celebrated drive.

Letter Carrier's Troubles.

A Denver letter carrier has notified the postoffice department that he will be constrained to resign his job if compelled to wear a necktie. The order regulating the costume of a letter carrier prescribed that he shall wear a loose linen blouse, derisively called a shirt waist, and that he shall wear a collar and necktie. This particular letter carrier has been working on one route in Denver for 15 years. He has notified First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne that unless the order relative to the wearing of neckties is rescinded he will resign his position, in spite of the fact that he is the father of a large family dependent upon him for support. He says he is a member of the Church of the Living God, and to be a consistent member of this church he cannot wear useless decorations. He refers General Wynne to first Timothy, third chapter, fifteenth verse, which seems to have no bearing whatever upon neckties, for it reads:

"But if I tarry long that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth."

The postoffice department, having other troubles at this time, will ignore his ultimatum.

Walter Phillips Discusses the Fair, Politics and Politicians

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 14.—Those who were present at St. Louis, in attendance upon the dedicatory services that marked the formal opening of the Louisiana Purchase fair were impressed by many things, among which was the enormous size of the undertaking. Most people went to St. Louis prepared for something about as large as the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo, or possibly rather more extended, but they found, much to their surprise, that even the magnificent spectacle presented at Chicago 10 years ago was to be surpassed. Not only are the buildings larger and even more beautiful than those at Chicago, but the scope and make-up of the whole undertaking is on a higher plane and much more logical in design and more sequential in detail than anything the world has ever seen. And this is saying a very great deal. I confess I am astonished that I have lived to write it, because I never expected to see anything to compare with the great White City, that for a brief space appeared in Jackson park, and then was gone all too soon—a vision of loveliness never to be forgotten by those who saw it.

But 10 years is quite a period in these high pressure days, and the first thought that came to my mind as I began to study the situation at St. Louis was that so many new and striking changes had come to pass since 1893, such strides had been made in hundreds of fields, and the country had grown in so many different directions that it was going to be much easier to surpass the glory and grandeur of the Chicago exhibition than I had ever dreamed. Besides that, the St. Louis managers have more money by far than was at the disposal of the Chicago managers and the prosaic fact cannot be overlooked that it is money that makes the mare go.

There has been some criticism of the way matters were arranged at the recent dedication in St. Louis, but there was very little ground for complaint. More people came than were expected, and the existing facilities were a little overtaxed. The situation a year from today will be very much improved. New hotels, temporary and permanent, are being built, and transportation facilities will be augmented until the arrangement for handling the crowds will be the best that has ever been devised. But with all their incomplete plans to bother them, the people of St. Louis met the emergency in a masterful way. Some people were overbooked in the hurry and confusion incident to receiving a perfect swarm of human beings within a few hours—people tired, cross and fault-finding, thousands upon thousands of them had failed to accept the invitations sent to them, but they came just as if they had. I have seen the same kind of mix-ups at Chicago, and a similar shortage of food, during the progress of national conventions, and at Washington, when a new president has to be inaugurated, and if there is a community in the whole United States that can rise to an occasion and adapt itself quickly to a new situation, that community is to be found in the city of Chicago, while Washington is proverbial for good management on such occasions.

Some apprehension has been felt as to the foreign exhibits, but anxiety on that score is like the world of troubles which the aged grumbler said had visited him and most of which had never happened. At the banquet to the members of the press, Lieutenant Godfrey Cardeau, who has been looking after the foreign exhibits and who has recently returned from abroad, said that the displays from the countries whose water would be more than abundant. The fact that one important exhibit has already arrived in St. Louis, a model of the Tyrolean Alps,

speaks for itself. I doubt if even before a single exhibit, however unimportant, was on the ground a full year in advance of the opening of a World's fair.

Cleveland's Speech.

At the press banquet referred to, Mr. Cleveland made a most charming and humorous speech. Those who knew only the serious side of his nature were surprised by his facility of expression, his lightness of touch and the thorough spirit of good nature which pervaded what he said. The speech was a decided hit. In fact, Mr. Cleveland's reception in St. Louis would have turned the head of a less well-seasoned man of affairs, for he made a hit everywhere he went. The train on which the Washington correspondents went to St. Louis preceded, by about four hours the one on which Mr. Cleveland and his friends were proceeding. All along the line in the various states through which we passed, the entire population of the adjacent country seemed to have gathered at the stations to see the ex-president. Their disappointment upon learning that he was not upon our train was always greatly relieved when Col. E. B. Hay, of Washington, graciously went out of his way to explain that Mr. Cleveland's train was only a few hours behind us and counseled them to be patient. Occasionally Colonel Hay was mistaken in the twilight for Mr. Cleveland, but in spite of this embarrassment he never faltered in his good work of cheering the hearts of the disappointed by stating that the Baltimore & Ohio was the road over which Mr. Cleveland was coming and his arrival might safely be relied on a little later.

"The secret of Mr. Cleveland's hold on the public, it seems to me," said a gentleman who sat next to me at the banquet, "is that whether grave or gay, whether lively or severe, he is always convincing." This remark carried my mind back 19 years and reminded me of an experience I had with him in 1884. I was on my way to report the national Democratic convention at Chicago, and stopped over in Buffalo as the guest of Mr. Edward H. Butler, proprietor of the Evening News. In the course of the morning Mr. Butler said: "Governor Cleveland came up from Albany last night to spend Sunday in Buffalo, and if you would like to meet him we will go around to his law office and have a chat with him." We had hardly arrived when it began to rain, and a succession of summer showers detained us for an hour or more. When we finally arose to go, Mr. Cleveland said: "Mr. Phillips, you must not print this, but I will say it for your guidance when you reach Chicago. It may assist you, as things are likely to happen out there that will influence your judgment." As the governor of this state I believe I have done some good, whether or not if elected president of the United States I should succeed in question that only time could determine. Even if nominated, I might not be elected—that, of course is problematical, but as far as the nomination is concerned I shall receive that. You can depend on what I say."

The Convention.

A few days later we were endeavoring to report one of the most tumultuous conventions that was ever held. Mr. Grady of New York made a speech against Mr. Cleveland that threw the convention into an uproar and there were cries and shouts everywhere, and the name of Hendricks was the watchword. Pandemonium reigned for 20 minutes and the reporters were idle and anxious. It was impossible for anyone to make his neighbor hear a word, and one of the United Press men, catching my eye, telegraphed to his office: "Is it conceivable that the Associated Press is trying to beat the Associated Press?"

My relations with Mr. Blaine had been very close and cordial during the preceding four years that I had been manager of the Associated Press at Washington, and I had gone to Chicago very much in love with the man, confident of his nomination and sanguine of his election. To the end of standing well with his prospective administration and with a view to bringing my opposition press association favorably to his attention, I conceived a plan of notifying him of his nomination, that would probably enable me to beat the Associated Press. I filed by

the Western Union Telegraph company, a telegram addressed to Mr. Blaine at Augusta, Me., with instructions to release it for transmission whenever it was learned from any source whatsoever that he had been nominated. As it turned out it was my own bulletin that released the three messages. I afterwards asked Mr. Blaine's secretary if they heard from me ahead of the others and he answered that they received three messages in a bunch by the same messenger fully half an hour before my news was confirmed, and he quoted Mr. Blaine as saying: "Walter Phillips seems to be in three places at once—Chicago, New York, and Boston. The situation reminds me of the story of the Frenchman who was panic-stricken at the apparent prospect of Laura Keene's dismemberment when he read on a theatrical poster that she was to appear in three pieces."

My relations with Mr. Blaine began

with one of our attempts to have the Red Cross treaty ratified by the United States, and the assassination of President Garfield, the preparation of the funeral oration and its advance distribution by mail through the Associated Press, resulted in my being with him a very great deal. I once asked Mr. Dana why it was that newspaper people who knew, beforehand, that great deals were practically consummated before being announced—deals certain to affect values—why they never rushed into Wall street to make their fortunes. He answered quickly: "Because they know so many things that are not so." But the Associated Press manager in Washington is the repository of much interesting information that is precisely so and he is required to keep it to himself. I believe it has never been printed to this day that General Arthur offered Mr. Blaine the English mission, but that is the fact. We were discussing the fa-

mous Landreau claim one morning, when Mr. Blaine said: "General Arthur that I would like to have me remain in the state department provided I would show the same loyalty to him that I had to President Garfield. I didn't like that very well and so I am out and Mr. Frelinghuysen is in. Yesterday he offered me the English mission but you must not print anything about it. The loyalty story has already got into the papers. I shall decline to go to England. I do not care to put 3,000 miles between the United States and me, just yet. I shall come up as a presidential candidate in 1884. Of course relegating me to England would be a great move. But I am not going no, indeed."

In reply to my inquiry about his opinion as to President Arthur he shook his head and said: "I cannot talk about him. But we have been telling each other stories, and I guess it is my turn again," and he went on:

"When President Harrison died and John Tyler came in, he found in Jimmy, an old Irishman, who had been around the White house many years, a sort of guide, philosopher and friend. He consulted him freely and they were very good comrades. One day Tyler said to Jimmy: 'The Peruvian minister has been recalled and all his belongings are to be sold out at public vendue. Jimmy, did you ever notice that new carriage the Peruvian minister recently bought? That is to go, too, and I have been thinking very seriously of buying it.' It is a very fine carriage, sir," replied Jimmy. Tyler thought a moment and then he said: 'But this has occurred to me: Would it be just the thing, Jimmy, for the president of the United States to ride about in a second-hand carriage?'

"Well," replied Jimmy, slowly, rubbing his chin, "you are a sort of second-hand prides, you know."

Walter P. Phillips.

Rubin Goldmark

Something About His Life and Work

Mr. Goldmark, who is now giving a series of illustrated musical lectures on the Wagner music at Colorado Springs and Denver, will present the first of the course in Colorado Springs at Perkins hall, on Thursday evening, May 21. Subject: "Tristan and Isolde," to be followed on May 28, by "Parsifal."

Mr. Goldmark's musical lectures and compositions have been so well received in Europe and this country that some short account of his life and work would be appropriate on his revisiting Colorado.

Mr. Goldmark was born in New York and educated in New York college. He received his first musical instruction from Mr. Livoilus, a well known teacher in New York, and afterwards studied for a long time with J. Jeffery, a well known composer. During this time he was his master. After this he studied with various distinguished men in this country, he sailed for Austria, the birthplace of his father, and the original home of the family.

Mr. Goldmark is a nephew of the great Hungarian composer, Carl Goldmark, whose opera "The

State Mining News

SILVER PLUME.

The recent strike made on the Brown lode in the Terrible property means much for the Elkins company, the owner of the ground. Other companies, with territory adjoining, through which the extension of this rich ore shoot passes, are equally jubilant over the discovery. It will be remembered that there was recently uncovered in the Brown lode an eight-inch streak of ore that assayed as high as \$50 per ton. The streak of ore is being opened up as rapidly as possible, and companies owning adjoining ground are making plans for increased activity.

In this connection it is stated that the Hazleton Consolidated company will without doubt get a big portion of this vein. The Hazleton company owns a large and valuable acreage, known as the Baltimore group, and is now making preparations for a season of active development upon the ground. The tunnel in this company cuts the formation practically at right angles, and it is almost a certainty that the extension of the Brown vein and many others of equal richness will be opened as the tunnel advances. That this is true has been proved already by the work done upon the ground. The Brown vein, with its bonanza values, will, according to its trend, pass through the Frederick lode claim of the Hazleton company. The tunnel of this company will cut the extension of its extension through Frederick ground at a depth of approximately \$50 feet.

Grading has been completed at the mouth of the tunnel for the installation of the mammoth boiler recently purchased and now upon the ground. This boiler will be placed in position in the near future. The officers of the Hazleton company have been advised that the 15-day Royal compressor recently ordered by the company has been shipped from New York. The big machine left that city on Monday last and with it and the boiler in place the big machine drills will soon be tearing their way into the mountain and toward the Brown vein with its bonanza ore.

CREEDE.

It not infrequently happens that the abodes of the precious metals and some of the valuable minerals are found in the most unlikely settings. They are often to be hidden away in some of the seemingly most inaccessible spots on the face of the globe; inaccessible to all other eyes except the prospector, to whom no height is inaccessible, and the mining man, who, provided the ore is rich enough or in large enough quantities, guesses he will find a way to it and bring it out somehow. This is particularly true of the little mining camp of Creede, just on the border of the rugged San Juan mountains and on the edge of the great San Luis park.

After traversing an area of park-like country, diversified by steep plateaus of volcanic rock, we see on the right of us a dark, narrow gash in one of the steepest and most precipitous parts of the mountains. It is suggestive of one of those narrow, dark, inaccessible canons that sometimes lead like a natural gateway into the heart of the range. This is the portal to the mining camp of Creede, which was discovered in 1892 by the prospector Creede, and during the reign of silver boomed but has since quieted down to a steady producing camp of silver and lead.

Twice has the little town, crowded into the narrow precipitous canon, been burned by fire, and twice has it been rebuilt, and, for safety the principal portion is now located outside the canon on the open prairie. After the great initial boom, vertical shafts up to 2,000 feet high, of columnar rhyolite and massive andesite, were formed in the mine, and the mighty work in bringing water, in boring tunnels into vertical cliffs and spanning the canon and bringing down ore from the otherwise inaccessible cliffs by wire and bucket tramways. We see, too, the relics of past big mills and the hand-new buildings of the miners, showing that though not what it once was, the camp has lost faith in the wealth of the camp and the camp is far from becoming a "has been." (Extract from "May Mines and Minerals," by A. Lakes.

BOULDER.

The tunnel projected to cut the mines of Boulder county, Idaho and Caribou mountains, when completed, will be a little over two miles long. The locality through which it will be driven has been thoroughly prospected, and extensive developments have been made. The results obtained have always satisfied the investors. An area of ground not to exceed 20 acres in the Caribou-Terrible will be taken up to make a magnificent showing as regards output. The air in the workings is very bad at present time, but with the connection complete there will be a fine air current through the No. 3 tunnel, upraise and Terrible shaft. Additional miners will be put to work on ore and the mill now being worked at one-third capacity will be taken up to its capacity to treat ore now produced in the workings and only awaiting the miners to remove it to the company's mill. In addition, the miners by owning its reduction plant, can treat ore very economically. In preparation for the increased output many repairs have been made on the framway and in the mill. This increased output is expected to commence next month.

GEORGETOWN.

The great drawback to extensive development in the Caribou district has been the large amount of water to contend with. The scarcity of wood for fuel is also a great factor against development. It is the knowledge of these things that has brought about this present tunnel enterprise.

The men who are undertaking to put these rich mines again in producing condition, as in former years, have started their tunnel in the best available location and have commenced work in a practical and permanent way. It is the intention later, when weather conditions permit, to install a fine plant of machinery to push the work. They are building a dam on North Boulder creek, within one mile of the tunnel, that will furnish power to operate an air compressor, electrical motors for transportation and, later on, such mills as may be needed. A small plant, containing a large quantity of machinery, is being pushed along the low grade ores from the company's mines, as well as from other mines that may be interested in the tunnel.

EMPIRE.

The advent of the new Moffat road is awaited with great interest by mining operators in Grand county. While the operators of this great event of railroad transportation Grand county and Middle park will be one bound the front rank of Colorado ore producers and shippers, all of the present idle mines resuming work and from scores to hundreds of new properties also being located and developed. The shipping ore of the great Portland last year averaged but \$12.50 per ton, while the poorest of the present Middle park properties freely offer \$20 per ton.

The great influx of prospectors and miners arriving from the one of the parties arriving from Cripple Creek and headed by Puddy Burns of Bull Hill fame. These Cripple Creek mining veterans say that the middle of August 1,000 experienced Colorado prospectors will be scattered through the mineral bearing mountains of Grand county—a prospecting which doubtless, means the discovery by

the flying of next fall's snows of a dozen or more Middle park mines to take the proud place among the world's famous properties.

Grand county has several very promising mineral locations—gold, in fact being present in the beds and banks of nearly

Middle park streams.

The Plata district, at the head of Williams Park, displays both silver and gold and is the biggest grade ore producer at present in the county, choice consignments are carried on burros bringing rich returns at Empire and Georgetown. Shipments from the La Plata camp have an average of \$100 per ton, in the camp there are still other mines, like the Tomboy and Smuggler Union, which curtail their operations about one-half during the winter months on account of the scarcity of water for milling and power purposes and in spring resume full capacity.

The indications for an active and prosperous season in mining circles are most promising. The new Smuggler Union mine, at Pandia, is now in full operation, having a capacity of treating 200 tons of mineral every 24 hours, is now running almost full capacity. Its principal supply of mineral is coming from the Sheridan mine, adjoining the Smuggler Union, the large portion of the workings of which are under lease to S. T. Elliott, foreman of the Smuggler Union mills. George Warner, George Wearing and William Brennan, the lessees, are working over the mine, which was contracted some 12 or 15 years ago, when the cost of transportation and smelting was very high and only the most valuable product could be mined at a profit, and are taking out ore which is returning them a handsome profit. To produce enough mineral to keep so large a mill supplied necessarily requires the employment of a large force of men, and the number directly and indirectly drawing salaries from the Smuggler Union properties is fast approaching the number of 100 men, when the mill is in full operation, as the ones already in operation, it will drive the crosscut for two well-known veins, expecting to encounter them in about 70 feet of work.

The Smuggler Union No. 2 mine, along to the Union Mine, one of which the Woods Investment company are principal stockholders. The lease was made out for 14 months, with a 20 per cent. royalty, 5 per cent. going to the company and 5 per cent. to the original lessee, R. P. Russell.

Another lease will commence operation in the drifts of the ninth level. They will also put men to work on the sixth and seventh levels, from which they expect to commence to break ore immediately, saying that they will send out shipments inside of 10 days. In the ninth level, they will drive the crosscut for two well-known veins, expecting to encounter them in about 70 feet of work.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

Upwards.
AGAINST the blue the leaves lie
green
With spikes of pink white flowers between.
Against the blue the birches gleam.
A lace of twigs show here and there.
All is spring against the blue.
With God and sunlight everywhere!

Across the blue is calm warm sky.
The stately red-legged storks stand by.
And sun-glim pigeons wheel on high.
Great insects drone in scented air.
All springtime drifts across the blue.
With God and fragrance everywhere.
With God and fragrance everywhere!

Up to the blue there wafts a sigh.
The young leaves stir as it sweeps by.
And homeward swallows cease to cry.
"Bush" saith the spring. "It is a prayer
That goes to God beyond the blue."
Only the sad can enter there.

—Annie Linden in Pall Mall Magazine.

In Defense of Dumb Animals.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio, the well known writer, who has used her pen for years in defense of dumb animals, has also become widely identified as the author for them. This energetic woman is waging a vigorous war against the pound, and is setting up homes of refuge for neglected animals, not only in her home city, but in Washington, Boston and other places.

Mrs. Bolton is contemplating a tour of the United States, for the purpose of pleading the cause of the homeless, wretched and tramp dog. For years her home has been a haven of shelter to homeless cats and dogs. She takes them in and can see that until homes can be found, or that failing, the animals are placed in the Foundling home, every attention is bestowed.

During the past winter about 400 dogs have been provided with homes in Cleveland and the founding institution has sheltered nearly as many more. Chicago's home has been a close secret.

Through Mrs. Bolton's efforts the women of Chicago, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles L. Ladd, have created a fund for the outcasts among the cat and dog population, and there are now institutions of the kind in Ohio.

In Cleveland there is no pound nor are there any dog catchers, the band of women pledged to protect stray animals

see to it that there is always a fire somewhere in the city ready to welcome a wandering Rover or homeless

Tabby.

Animals often suffer from neglect in summer, fully as much as in winter.

When a family has a pet dog, or cat, either the petted dog or cat, particularly the latter, are left to eke out a precarious existence by stealing a bite here and there off the neighbors or out of the garbage can. Now, if they could be boarded in a safe place how humane an arrangement it would be!

side-light on character comes from cooking school by the way of the New York Times.

"There are women," said the instructor, "who, with the recipe calls for a teaspoonful of hot water, will go to a teakettle and attempt to pour the water directly into the teaspoon."

Evil can harm me not if I surround My soul with good as with a parapet; If truth outlined the goal toward which I'm set, The shafts of error will from me rebound.

—Susie M. Brest.

A Wide-Reaching Influence

The wide-reaching influence of the General Federation of Women's clubs throughout the country, was recently summed up by Mrs. Anna D. West, chairman of the board of directors, of the organization, in these words:

"The general federation is today the greatest exponent of the secret of woman in organized work. There is no word that so well expresses the work and its spirit as the word 'service' for the members are working to benefit each other, and to share their benefits and experiences with one another. It would have taken many years to arouse the present universal interest in child-labor had it not been for the medium of the general federation. Women returned from the biennial meetings with a reading set on their minds and individual work to do in connecting this great evil, and the result is that the southern states are not working alone to remedy this wrong, but that all communities are bringing influence to bear on legislators that will correct it at home and in the south. Educational reforms, civil service, civics and every other department in the general federation is of common interest to women in every part of the country."

A Marvelous Woman.
Fanny Crosby (Mrs. Van Alstine),

the blind hymn-writer, lately attained her 83d birthday. For Mr. Bradford's hymn books alone she has written 2,500 Sunday school hymns, and she said that she has written about 4,000 hymns.

She is the author of some quaint melodies like "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," "Music In the Air," and "In the Hazel Dell" and "Nellie's Sleeping." The Christian Endeavor World lately had an interesting group of articles about her by friends who knew her well. She lost her sight in early childhood, but her blindness, she says, "has never cost her a sigh." When a girl she used to run with the children and climb trees. Her mother educated her like the other children, and made her get out of bed and hang up her clothes properly if she had thrown them down in disorder. Her grandmother trained her to make beds until she could do it well. She has traveled alone a great deal, and knits many gifts for friends. She would hardly think of her blindness if not reminded of it by others. She believed that she was the first woman to go before Congress with a bill.

When she went to speak for governmental help for schools for the blind. She, with other blind persons, went to show what education might do for the sightless, and at the request of members of congress she repeated some of her poems.

To pray together, in whatever tongue or ritual, is the most tender brotherhood of hope and sympathy that man can contract in this life. —(Madame De Staél)

Character-Building

Have you not noticed that the person who "keeps sweet" himself keeps or makes others sweet around him? Those who speak their minds freely when things go wrong certainly take just the way to have things go still more wrong. From other than selfish reasons it is better to control oneself, impatience wears so. But, really the sweet-tempered, self-controlled person, who presents herself as a benevolent, acts from a far higher motive than one merely selfish. Other natures less susceptible of control are influenced for good by the atmosphere as surely as the flowers that cannot but unfold in the sun's rays.

The enduring pattern of a person's character is not woven by great and much-heralded acts,—rather by the small, often unnoticed things. Consideration of the man in his honest work, and his mother who had to work to do in connecting this great evil, and the result is that the southern states are not working alone to remedy this wrong, but that all communities are bringing influence to bear on legislators that will correct it at home and in the south. Educational reforms, civil service, civics and every other department in the general federation is of common interest to women in every part of the country."

"Life is not easy, and least of all is it easy for either the man or the nation that aspires to do great deeds. In the century opening the play of the infinitely far-reaching forces and tendencies will go to make up our social system bids fair to be even fiercer in its activity than in the century which has just closed. If during this century the men of high and fine moral sense show themselves weaklings; if they possess only that cloistered virtue which shrinks shuddering from contact with the raw facts of actual life; if they dare not go down into the bawdywhore where the men of might contend for the mastery; if they stand aside from the pressure and conflict, then as surely as the sun rises and sets will all of our might and progress fail, the multiplication of the physical agencies which tend for our comfort and enjoyment will go for naught and our civilization will become a brutal sham and mockery.

"If we are to do as I believe we shall and will do, if we are to advance in broad humanity, in kindness, in the spirit of brotherhood, exactly as we advance in our conquest over the hidden forces of nature, it must be by developing strength in virtue and virtue in strength, by laboring and training our men, shall be both good and strong, both gentle and valiant—men who scorn wrongdoing and who at the same time have both the courage and the strength to strive mightily for the right."

With the Poets

An Arab Saying.

Remember, three things come not back: The arrow sent upon its track—It will not swerve; it will not stay its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word so soon forgot By thee; but it has perished not; Other hearts 'tis living still, And doing work for good or ill.

And the lost opportunity. That cometh back no more to thee, In vain thou hast spent, in vain dost yearn, Those three will never more return.

—Constantina E. Brooks.

The Travelers.

They made them ready and we saw them go Out of our very lives; Yet this world holds them all, And none can make them stay.

The woman so soon forgot By thee; but it has perished not; Other hearts 'tis living still, And doing work for good or ill.

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Dr. Ballou made a trip to Denver, Saturday.

Mr. C. D. Ford and daughter, Miss Jessie, spent Sunday with friends in Monument.

Mrs. H. S. Madox and daughter, Nettie, of La Veta, were visiting friends in this place Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Henry Limbach made a trip to Colorado Springs, Saturday.

Mr. S. C. Swisher of Colorado Springs was in town, Sunday.

The Woman's association met with Mrs. McConnell, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Gittings, the leader chose a humorous subject instead of the missionary topics. Mrs. Gittings, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Haines, each read articles. At the close of the meeting the hostess served ice cream and cake. Those present were Madam F. W. Bell, Gittings, Riley, Haines, Mangos, Sailor, Curry, Higby, Wynne, Korn, G. W. Bell, Kilm, and the Misses Gittings and Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, who have been visiting at the Munson house, left for California on Monday.

Mr. George Duris of Cuthan, drove to Monument, Sunday.

Mr. Curry spent several days last week in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Chase went to Colorado Springs, Thursday, to meet their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, who came from Cincinnati to spend the summer with them.

A farewell dance was given at the Woodman's hall on Friday night, for Messrs. Chas. Munson and Dan, Davisson. Good music by Mr. and Mrs. Albin McShane, and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

Leo Peterson came up from Colorado Springs, Saturday.

The cottage opposite the Palmer Lake house into which Mr. and Mrs. Neff were moving was completely destroyed by fire Friday. The fire originated in a defective flue. Fortunately Mr. Neff had only moved a part of their household goods, and through their prompt action almost everything was saved.

The Palmer Lake band serenaded Monument on Tuesday evening. While this is only the second year of the organization of the band, they play as well as many of the old city bands. The citizens appreciated the compliment and hope the boys will come again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hill of Colorado Springs spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Riley.

Mr. Chas. Schubert moved his family from Husted to the Whalen house, Monday.

Miss Maud Blue will close a successful nine-month term of school in Pleasant Prairie district No. 22, Friday, May 22, with appropriate exercises.

Mr. W. S. McMan made a trip to Colorado Springs, Saturday, with a few horses for the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co.

taken to Littleton to help clear up a wreck, Sunday morning.

Mr. L. Swayze came down from Divide, Sunday, for a few days visit.

Miss Kate Remis of Los Angeles, California is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan.

Messrs. Charles Munson and Dan Davisson left Monday evening for Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Jones are at home after a two weeks' visit in Colorado Springs.

The town board is cleaning out the town well.

PEYTON

Mr. Burke Potter has been confined to her home the last week with mountain fever, but is slowly improving.

Mr. H. Y. Nichols is looking after his mining interests at Idaho Springs at present.

Messrs. Moreland and Peyton have purchased an Aspinwall potato planter of the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co., and will put in about 100 acres of potatoes.

The Misses Stella Stockwell and Bessie Stoops visited in Colorado Springs from Saturday until Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Williams visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Higby, at Monument, a few days last week.

Mr. Burke Potter visited in Colorado Springs, Saturday and witnessed the opening of the new court house.

The Misses Della and Carrie A. Dayton gave a progressive high five card party, Friday night, which was attended by about 20 couples. All report an excellent time.

Mr. E. Tape of Colorado Springs came up Monday to look after his ranch interest.

Mr. Lynn Chandler left for Denver, Thursday, to remain permanently.

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EASTONVILLE
Bishop Shultz of the Russell-Gates Mercantile company of Colorado Springs spent Friday at Eastonville.

Miss Bessie Plumb went to Elbert to visit friends Friday, returning Sunday.

Edgar Payton went to Colorado Springs Saturday, returning Sunday.

Joe Lyons returned Sunday, having spent two weeks in Colorado Springs.

Eli Knowles went to Colorado Springs the first of the week, having been summoned on the jury.

F. E. Durray, the C. & S. agent at this place spent Sunday with his brother at Parkers.

First Graduating Exercises at the Mountain High School.

The first annual commencement exercises of the Fountain High school were held last evening at the Baptist church at Fountain. There was one graduate, Miss Eva K. Quick. An interesting program was carried out, including selections by W. D. Halle's quartet, composed of himself and Messrs. Ralston, Libben and Dantrich. The quartet rendered eight numbers, all of which were very pleasing to the audience. Following is the program that was given:

Music—"Like the Woodland Roses"

Quartet.

Invocation.....Rev. S. K. White

Music—March.....Becker

Quartet.

Oration—"The Door of Success is Labeled, Push".....Katie Templeton

Paper—"American Hero".....

Music—"Funiculi, Funicula".....Denza W. H. Ralston and Quartet

Oration—"No Night, No Stars".....

Eva K. Quick

Music—"Mill Wheel".....Macy Quartet.

Oration—"The Mountain High School

The first annual commencement exercises of the Fountain High school were held last evening at the Baptist church at Fountain. There was one graduate, Miss Eva K. Quick. An interesting program was carried out, including selections by W. D. Halle's quartet, composed of himself and Messrs. Ralston, Libben and Dantrich. The quartet rendered eight numbers, all of which were very pleasing to the audience. Following is the program that was given:

Music—"Like the Woodland Roses"

Quartet.

Invocation.....Rev. S. K. White

Music—March.....Becker

Quartet.

Oration—"The Door of Success is Labeled, Push".....Katie Templeton

Paper—"American Hero".....

Music—"Funiculi, Funicula".....Denza W. H. Ralston and Quartet

Oration—"No Night, No Stars".....

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Concentrates From
News of the Day.



TEN FEET OF SNOW IN NORTH MONTANA

By Associated Press.
Butte, Mont., May 20.—Ten feet of snow is reported from Coutts, Mont., near the international boundary today and the thermometer is ranging from 4 to 8 degrees below zero. Traffic on the Great Northern is seriously interfered with by the drifting snow and the trains are being operated only under the greatest difficulty. Conservative estimates tonight place the loss of stock at about 90,000. This loss will be swelled by the ruin of the fruit crop throughout northern Montana, which it is understood is a total failure. The storm was followed by frost of the most damaging kind and all garden stuffs have felt its effects. The Missouri river is rising rapidly and the ranchers are leaving the lowlands in anticipation of disastrous floods. No trace can be found of the three sheep herders first reported missing and it is thought their bodies lie deep beneath the snow.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF JAMES SELIGMAN

By Associated Press.
New York, May 20.—Washington Seligman, banker and broker, son of James Seligman and brother of Jefferson Seligman, was found in his room at the Rossmore house tonight with a deep gash in the right side of his throat. He was taken to Roosevelt hospital a prisoner, charged with attempting suicide. To Police Captain O'Connor, Seligman said:

"I have been suffering from a nervous ailment for the past two years and only a few days ago I decided that I wanted much worse and I was afraid to face it. Beside I have been having a whole lot of trouble in Wall street lately and so I determined to end it all."

The doctor says that there is no doubt Seligman will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATION FROM HEAT IN NEW YORK

By Associated Press.
New York, May 20.—The hottest weather ever recorded in the local weather bureau for May 20, for any year since a record of maximum temperatures had been kept, was recorded today. The temperature at 3:30 this afternoon was 90 degrees. The highest reading recorded for New York at the local bureau for a similar time on a similar day in May was 86 degrees in 1877 and 72 in 1889. There were five prostrations from heat in this city and two school children died in the street in Brooklyn.

Promotions of over 3,000 postal clerks throughout the country, recently authorized by the department, have been canceled.

Rev. Dr. Robert Coyle of Denver is to succeed Rev. Henry Van Dyke as moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

LABOR TROUBLE ALSO THREATENED AT PUEBLO

By Associated Press.
Pueblo, Colo., May 20.—It is evident that a labor union movement against the business men similar to that in Denver is about to begin here. The clerks will begin it by calling out all the clerks in the most extensive department store in the city, the Pueblo, and the large stores at Leadville. Delays in action will be taken at a meeting which is called for this week, and it is understood to be the first gun.

WANTED IN DENMARK

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, May 20.—Julius Anton Jorgensen, the absconding cashier of the Bank of Copenhagen and his companion, Johanne Moeller, were arraigned today before United States Commissioner Heacock, who continued the case until June 22.

Reservoir Needed.

It must be admitted that the western slope, like the eastern and northern portions of the state must soon resort to reservoirs if a sufficient supply of water for irrigation is to be supplied for each season. The tax on the natural streams is becoming greater each season and unless we provide for the storage of the early flood waters, we are liable to suffer great damage.

The application was made at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the criminal division before Judge Seeds. In his opinion, Mr. Trowbridge said:

Mr. Trowbridge's Statement.

"There is a matter I desire to present to the court and your honor to judge the propriety of calling a new grand jury for the purpose of completing matters which the grand jury which adjourned upon the last day of the term just closed left uncompleted. As is shown by the report of the grand jury, which I now hold in my hand, and a portion of which I will read to you, it is very apparent that there were matters of grave importance under investigation before the jury, a full and complete investigation of which and the real facts as to the criminality or want of criminality of certain persons involved in the transaction it was impossible to reach in the short time during which the grand jury was compelled to finish its labor. And, therefore, we would respectfully ask that your honor, as presiding judge of this court, continue, or allow the investigation to be continued, by the impanelment of a new grand jury. There are also other matters which, really, so far as the report discloses, haven't been touched upon, and which I may say from the position I occupied with reference to the grand jury, have been investigated but little owing to the short time. We ask that these matters may be gone into."

At the Beginning.

"I may say that when the grand jury actually commenced its labors, it left but about three weeks of time for the investigation of any matters that might be necessary. The petition which is on file and which was presented to the district attorney by numerous citizens of this country, representing not only taxpayers of very large amounts, but also citizens generally, asks an investigation, among other things, into the affairs of the city of Colorado Springs and El Paso county. The concern was capitalized for \$100,000 and had a high financial rating.

ers had made preferential payments.

Until the return of James S. Watson, president of the corporation, the receivers do not expect to find out much about the financial condition of the company. Pres-

ent Watson is expected to arrive at Out-

door tomorrow. Attorneys DeBres, Bitter, and Bitter, who represent the receivers, said tonight that they will be able to

ascertain the liabilities or assets of the concern. It is said to be probable, however, that the debts will prove to be larger than the assets, which are worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

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Brief News Items From State Points

THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

Special to the *Gazette*.—A committee consisting of Horatio H. Mitchell, H. T. O'Reilly and E. F. Richardson, appointed by Governor Peabody to examine the books of the state board of land commissioners from October 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, today submitted their report, which shows that during the period mentioned, \$107,485.55 was turned over to the state treasury, this sum having been the receipts from land bonds issued by the state and the various institutions. The committee reported many technicalities needing correction, and the report states that there are many other items needing correction as to date and amount, and the following discrepancies between the record books and the cash account, the discrepancies having occurred during the administration of C. E. Redman, former deputy register. The report sets forth that Mr. Redman has been repeatedly requested to call at the land office to correct these irregularities, but up to the present time he has neglected to do so.

The committee further reports that the advertising record book, prior to the one now in use, was taken away from the land office by a former deputy register, with the amount of advertising fees received according to the office records from October 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903.

The technical discrepancies in the books gave rise to the report, recently that a shortage had been unearthed in the office of the state land board, but the committee does not charge any shortage. Relative to the advertising fee fund, the committee recommends that a flat fee of \$5 be charged to defray the expenses of advertising under application for a lease and a flat fee of \$17 for same purpose under each application for purchase. The committee called attention to the amount remaining in the unapplied cash fund, some of which stated in the report, and the committee action to take in the state land board counsellors in regard to other returning the money to parties having applied, if justly due them, and placing the amount which cannot be either applied or returned, into the land commissioners' cash fund, the money there becoming available for other purposes. The committee reported that it is the endeavor of the present administration of the land office to keep the work strictly up to date, and that there are extra office assistance will be necessary. The report ends with the statement that judgment from the findings of the business of the office, the bids will become within a short time the last department of the state administration.

Appropriation Bill Sustained. The suit to determine the legality of the general appropriation bill will come up for final hearing in the district court before Judge Carpenter tomorrow morning.

Country Boy G. M. Co. A certificate of full paid capital stock of the Country Boy Gold Mining company was filed today with the secretary of state. The certificate sets forth that 100,000 stock had been issued and full paid in and was signed by William L. Lark, president of the corporation.

VICTOR CULPABLE IS LIKELY TO SUFFER.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Victor, May 14.—During the last 20 days the assay office of Thomas Williams of South Second street, has been entered in a mysterious manner. The last time the office was visited was last Saturday when, as before, the proprietor found the door locked as usual, but after entering found one of the as balances had been smashed, and he immediately notified the police. After considerable investigation, the police believe they have found the culprits, and they will land the culprits and the bars within 48 hours, as they are only waiting to collect evidence before making the arrest. The property destroyed was valued at between \$200 and \$300.

Lamb Arrested. The defrauded secretary treasurer of Engineers' union No. 30, of this city, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Fidelity Bonding and Indemnifying company of Baltimore, Mr. Coleman, agent for the company, made application for the warrant, saying that the arrest was prompted for long, claiming that Mr. Lamb, since his defalcation became known, despite his promises to the union, has continued to associate with those who got his money away from him. Lamb's bond was fixed at \$500. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing within the next few days.

Goldfield Water System. The fathers of Goldfield held a special meeting tonight and discussed the water question in regard to the supply for the coming year, and the present contract with the water company expires tomorrow. The council will visit Victor in a body tomorrow morning and confer with the Victor people concerning the new contract.

A PECULIAR CASE IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Cripple Creek, May 15.—C. W. Facken, who with his 13-year-old son, remained on South Second street, was taken in some way this morning before he could get his eyes fairly opened. He noticed in the dim light the form of a man standing at the foot of his bed. Before Facken had time to wake his son or make an outcry, the man had run out. "Move a muscle and I'll blow your brains out." While Mr. Facken was trying to figure out what to do, the burglar grabbed a pair of boudoir slippers that were lying on a chair by the bed, and made good his escape from the house. The trousers contained a wallet that had in it \$180 in currency and \$3 in loose change in the pocket.

The gentlemen were so frightened that they did not raise an alarm and never mentioned the incident until 11 o'clock this morning, when they notified the police. A slight description of the man was furnished the police department, who have been working on the case the rest of the day, but so far have not solved it.

Serious Subpoena. Deputy Sheriff Underwood was served with a subpoena on witness today in the case of the people vs. Thaddeus G. and Black Jack Mayhew, who are now confined in the Pueblo jail on the charge of grand larceny. Both men are held in the district prior to their arraignment.

The pupils of the eighth grade of the Cripple Creek High school have planned a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day at Cripple Creek, May 16.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, returning at 3 p.m. The excursion will consist of a visit to the State School of Mines of Golden, and a trip to the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city. Later on it will be moved either to the club or hotel room of the local P. P. O. E. of the district.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY EX-MINING STUDENTS.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Cripple Creek, May 16.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, the 24th instant, to spend the day at the State School of Mines of Golden, and the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

THREATENED STRIKE IN PUEBLO HAS BEEN AVERTED.

Pueblo, May 16.—According to the statement of President James E. Hartley, and the manager of the P. P. O. E. of the district, who is thought to be acting as attorney for a local syndicate, the strike has been averted.

The miners of the eighth grade of the Cripple Creek High school have planned a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day at Cripple Creek, May 16.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, returning at 3 p.m. The excursion will consist of a visit to the State School of Mines of Golden, and a trip to the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

High School Blamed. The pupils of the eighth grade of the Cripple Creek High school have planned a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day at Cripple Creek, May 16.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, returning at 3 p.m. The excursion will consist of a visit to the State School of Mines of Golden, and a trip to the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

examined the enormous power plant of the Pike's Peak company. They will drive to and from the dam site.

Monday morning, all will visit the Golden Cycle mine and in the evening will leave for Canon City and Florence, where they expect to spend at least one night. Their next stopping place will be Leadville, where several days will be spent. The time is to be put in at the various mining camps in the state until the evening of the 29th, when they will return to Golden to play a final game of baseball with the Argies of Golden on the afternoon of the 29th.

Accompanying the party are: W. S. King, professor of metallurgy; C. E. Hill, professor of power and transmission, and R. S. Stockton, professor of mining.

Death of George Hill.

George C. Hill, secretary of Miners Union No. 40, of this city, died at St. Mary's hospital in Pueblo of a complication of diseases, after an illness of several weeks. The body will be transported to Cripple Creek for burial, the arrangements for which have not been made at present.

Mr. Hill was 35 years of age and had resided in Colorado for the greater portion of his life, coming to Cripple Creek some five years ago from Silver Cliff. During his residence in the district, he has worked on many of the well-known properties. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as secretary of the Miners Union. Prior to his election as secretary, he served the union as president. Deceased leaves a wife and 3-year-old daughter to mourn his death.

Dr. J. H. Herford, who was recently here, and Mrs. Anna Hopkins, his deputy, have refused to tender the effects of the office since the new administration took possession of the city. The Republicans appointed Dr. King head of office and J. J. Withers as his assistant, and the newly appointed officers made formal demands for the possession of all city effects together with the keys to the office in the city building, but the old officers refused to turn over anything. Another demand will be made the first of next week, and the Republicans claim that this time all will be turned over to the present officials in a writ of replevin will be issued for the office.

Baseball Game.

The baseball game between the Cripple Creek District Eagles and the Portland Mine club will which will be played at Union Park tomorrow afternoon, promises to be a hotly contested game. Both teams have been practicing every day this week, and the game is expected to be exciting from start to finish. Manager Gregory of the Eagles has strengthened his team with Denver players, and he determined to carry off the 10th side, but will play on tomorrow's program.

Bergdorf's Wedding Day.

The many friends of Max J. Bergdorf, consulting engineer of the Denver & Southwestern, will be surprised to learn that he has gone to Kansas City where tomorrow he will be married to a popular young lady of that city. Before returning to his home they will visit Chicago and Milwaukee.

Divorce.

Judge Seeds of the district court this afternoon granted a divorce to Mrs. Lillie Forsah from E. S. Everett, and her maiden name of Lillie Forsah, was restored to her.

Guard Inspection.

Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler of the Tenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, tonight inspected the local company of the National Guard. The boys were all prepared for the strictest kind of inspection, so everything passed off very nicely.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LINCOLN SHAFTHOUSE.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Victor, May 17.—The large shaft house of the Lincoln mine, located near Gillett, was burned to the ground early this morning, with a loss of \$15,000.

The fire commenced early this morning, and by 8:30 every stick of the large structure was consumed. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary nature, as two men were seen coming from the shaft house just before the flames were noticed issuing from the roof.

On account of the fact that no water supply was in the neighborhood, it was impossible to check the fire, but it attracted people from the entire section to witness the destruction of the landmark of this country.

Chief of Police Graham was notified, and with Dick Carr and three bloodhounds went to the scene, but after several trials with the dogs, efforts to trace the fire finds were abandoned.

Goldfield Water.

The water committee appointed by the Goldfield city council Thursday night visited this city and conferred with the Victor council relative to a new water contract. After some discussion, the Victor council made the offer to furnish water to Goldfield at 25 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The letter which was shown to your representative, stated that all of Mr. Phillips' expenses would be defrayed by the association as the members of the association, upon his request, his expenses, wanting him to make an address. The letter further stated the names of other prominent western men who had accepted the invitation.

A diligent search failed to reveal any one here by the name of Swinburne, but looking over the register he noticed the names of two of his old friends in his home town, and then comparing the handwriting, he immediately came to the conclusion that these parties had put up the deal, and while considerably ruffled for a few moments, he told the hotel saying that he'd bet his friends paid for his western trip. The joke perpetrated upon Mr. Phillips was certainly one that has caused him much inconvenience.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED NEAR PALISADES.

Associated Press.

Grand Junction, May 18.—West-bound passenger train No. 5 on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad ran into a rock slide near Palisade last night, killing Engineer Geo. Stewart of this place and Fireman W. A. Woods. The mail car plunged into Grand River, where it lies submerged, and the two baggage cars were telescoped. The coaches and Pullman cars remained on the track and the passengers escaped with severe shaking up. Stewart was one of the oldest engineers in the service of the Rio Grande. Woods came here from Kansas City a month ago.

A TEAM RAN AWAY WITH GIANT POWDER.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Cripple Creek, May 18.—One of the teams of the Western Hardware and Supply company of Gillett, loaded with 300 pounds of giant powder, while on their way from that city to Cripple Creek this morning, and when nearing the top of Hoosier Pass, became frightened at a log by the side of the road. The driver of the team, Peter Wick, soon discovered they were beyond control, and when suddenly the wagon began to roll, he let go of the reins, the driver to the ground, he not preventing any further injuries than a serious jolt.

The team then dashed on down the hill towards this city and when reaching the corner of Bison and Pike's Peak avenue, one of the horses slipped and the wagon going with much force, the animal was instantly demolished, and the wagon completely demolished, and the powder thrown through the air some 20 feet, lighting in the road, among the trees, rocks, but did not explode.

The giant powder was considerably burnt up, but the driver was not injured.

STRIKE HAS EXTENDED TO THE BREWERY AT GOLDEN.

Associated Press.

Golden, May 18.—Work was resumed this morning at the Arizona and Teller mines several miles above here. The new force was composed entirely of non-union men. It is thought this is the beginning of a scheme to down the union miners and that when these mines are well under way again, others will be started up.

Committees of union men were stationed at the mines mentioned, but they did not interfere. The non-union miners working eight hours and receiving wages according to the union scale.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS.

GRAND JUNCTION ELECTRIC PLANT HAS BEEN SOLD.

Grand Junction, May 18.—The Grand Junction Electric and Manufacturing plant in this city has been sold, the sale made by S. C. Hinsdale as special master in chancery. The only and successful bidder was Guy V. Sternberg, deputy district attorney of this district, who is thought to be acting as attorney for a local syndicate. The price paid was \$25,000.

DEATH OF FAMOUS EX-MINING STUDENT.

Special to the *Gazette*.—Cripple Creek, May 18.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, the 24th instant, to spend the day at the State School of Mines of Golden, and the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

THREATENED STRIKE IN PUEBLO HAS BEEN AVERTED.

Pueblo, May 18.—According to the statement of President James E. Hartley, and the manager of the P. P. O. E. of the district, who is thought to be attorney for a local syndicate, the strike has been averted.

The miners of the eighth grade of the Cripple Creek High school have planned a pleasant outing tomorrow. The pupils and their friends will spend the day at Cripple Creek, May 18.—The 1903 excursion party will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, returning at 3 p.m. The excursion will consist of a visit to the State School of Mines of Golden, and a trip to the Grand Junction Electric plant, which is to be mounted in the window of the First National bank of this city.

OUT OF WORKS IN PUEBLO.

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NON-UNION MINERS GIVEN WORK AT IDAHO SPRINGS.

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ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY AS RESULT OF INDICTMENTS

William Banning, alderman from the Sixth ward, was arrested yesterday noon on a capias following indictments returned by the grand jury, charging him with having been unlawfully interested in a public contract while a city official. It is alleged that he was interested in selling coal to the city while alderman.

More arrests were made yesterday as a result of the last indictments returned. Gus Hames, Eulah Davenport and others in Colorado City, charged with keeping houses of ill fame were rearrested.

In addition to being charged in new indictments with secreting witnesses, Chief of Police Vincent King and Detective Joel Atkinson are charged in a third indictment with running a confidence game. Additional bond in the sum of \$500 has been given in each case.

In the criminal division of the district court yesterday afternoon the cases against the four confidence men and bungo steers were indicted Monday, and now in the county jail, were set for trial May 29.

The special committee appointed by the district court to examine the books of the county treasurer, reported last evening to Judge Cunningham, making recommendations that changes be made in the system now in vogue in that office. The books were found to be substantially correct.

Because of the illness of Judge Seeds, who will preside in the criminal division and who is, therefore, the presiding judge of the district court, no decision has yet been reached in the calling of a grand jury to complete the work of the jury discharged Monday evening, by operation of law.

Mayor Harris announces that action has already been taken by him in line with the recommendations of the grand jury in regard to city offices.

The first of several arrests which will be made within the next few days by the sheriff's office as a result of the grand jury during the last days of the session, is that of William Banning, alderman from the Sixth ward. Mr. Banning was arrested at noon yesterday, and early in the afternoon gave bonds in the sum of \$500 on an indictment charging him with having been unlawfully interested in a public contract while a city official. Banning, a member of the Union Ice & Coal company and it charged in detail the while alderman has sold the city large supplies of coal. He is charged with having used his position to influence the placing of these contracts. E. M. Collins, county superintendent of schools, went on Mr. Banning's bond.

The indictments are similar to the counts against J. C. St. John, president of the city council, who is charged with the same offense, the difference being that Mr. St. John, who is a member of a plumbing firm, sold water pipe and other materials handled in his business to the city.

After the last indictments returned Monday, were handed to Chief of Police King and Detective Joel Atkinson. The first two charged the defendants with secreting witnesses, the principal one having to do with the Patrick McNeille case, where it is alleged, McNeille was induced by the officers to leave the state after he had been robbed of \$150, by members of the Duff gang. McNeille being absent, no prosecution could be had. The second indictment names a witness that the sheriff's office and the court, officers have not divulged. The last indictment of the three accusés, Chief King and Detective Atkinson appeared in court with others resting under indictment returned by the grand jury.

W. H. Mate, who, with Wm. Pennington, was bondsman for J. W. Crichton, colored, charged in an indictment with conducting a gambling house and gambling, appeared in court and asked to be relieved of the bond. His request was granted, and E. F. St. John was substituted as bondsman. Chief King and Detective Atkinson appeared in court with others resting under indictment returned by the grand jury. The women who are charged with running houses of ill fame in Colorado City also appeared in court to be arraigned. The court did not take up these cases but ordered the prisoners to appear from day to day until their cases are set. Gus Hames entered court with Eulah Davenport, a slim blue-eyed and graceful young woman, who appears to be a youthful Hames in the same pose. The woman are charged in an indictment with running a house of ill fame. They were rearrested with others resting under the same charge on additional indictments returned during the last session of the grand jury.

The illness of Judge Seeds prevented a decision being reached by the judges.

Set For Trial. In the criminal division of the district court yesterday afternoon cases Nos. 403 and 405, brought against the four confidence men and bungo steers now in the county jail, and indicted by the grand jury Monday, were set for trial May 29. These are Harry Miller, Harry Leveene, J. J. King and S. Steinburg.

The illness of Judge Seeds prevented a decision being reached by the judges.

Committee of Experts Examined County Treasurer's Books

REPORT THEIR FINDINGS

The special committee consisting of Rev. E. Evans Carrington, B. F. Clark and E. A. Sunderlin, appointed by the district court to look into the books and accounts of the county treasurer and to examine the conduct of the work of the district court, reported to Judge Cunningham in chambers at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

The report, which is a comprehensive statement of the county funds in the hands of the treasurer, contains recommendations in regard to a better system of bookkeeping. The committee discovered that the banks pay no interest on county moneys on deposit, large as are these funds.

The accounts were found substantially correct but it is recommended that bank tax receipts should be kept in book form, numbered in duplicate, and each blank accounted for in a manner similar to the system used in the United States post office money order department. The present system of loose blank receipts is unsatisfactory.

The committee points out for a dishonest employee to misappropriate without fear of immediate detection. It is further recommended that fees and commissions on collections should be charged to the several funds monthly, so that the fee account will at all times show the full credit for fees earned.

The committee desires that examination be made of the accounts of the several offices of the county who are required by law to pay into the county treasury fees or other receipts of their office in order that the audit of the revenue of the county may be complete.

It is shown that the treasurer has on hand \$31,033.76. Cash on hand amounts to \$15,000.00.

The Compensation. Rev. Mr. Carrington and B. F. Clark presented the report to Judge Cunningham in person. After reading the document the court thanked the committee for its labors and asked if they had agreed upon the compensation. The gentlemen replied that they had talked the matter over and had come to the conclusion that \$800 would be about right. This is \$200 for each member of the committee for 20 days' work, the compensation being at the rate of \$10 for each member per day. Mr. Carrington stated that in the east the recognized rate for such services as the committee performed was \$10 per day. The court stated that \$800 would take the matter under advisement until next Monday and render a final decision at the time employed in the service of the court to be handed to him as soon as convenient.

The report, which is in line with the work of the district court, is as follows:

The Report. Louis W. Cunningham, Judge Fourth Judicial District, El Paso County, Colorado, in accordance with the

arrangements made by the committee

and the court, the compensation is \$800.

John C. Cunningham, Esq., of the

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GRAND JURY REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS NOT COMPLETED MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

The grand jury rendered the following report, as the last act of its official life, to Judge Louis W. Cunningham in the district court at 9 o'clock last evening. Accompanying the report were several indictments which are directed, it is believed, against city officials.

The report follows:

To Hon. Louis W. Cunningham, Presiding Judge of the District Court:

We, the grand jurors, summoned at the January, A.D. 1903, term of the El Paso district court, hereby submit to said court the following report:

We began our work as a grand jury on the 28th day of April, 1903, and have continued the same regularly, and without interruption, holding sessions every day until the present time. We have examined a large number of witnesses in regard to the various subjects which have been brought to our attention through proper channels, and while we have been able to obtain sufficient evidence, as we believe, to warrant us in finding true bills which have been presented to the court, there has been brought before us a considerable mass of evidence relating to other matters which we honestly believe should be thoroughly investigated, but which lack of time prevents us from considering and arriving at a complete and satisfactory conclusion as to the guilt or the innocence of the parties involved. Several of these matters, which are of great importance, have required very extensive research in order to get at what appeared to be the substantial facts upon which proper action of the grand jury could be based.

As we are advised, the order of the court calling the grand jury, was based in part upon a petition of the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county in relation thereto, requesting an investigation, among other things, into the affairs of the city of Colorado Springs and El Paso county. In following what we deemed to be our line of duty in this regard we have at least partially made such investigation, and we desire to call the attention of the court, and the public to the following matters which we deem worthy of consideration, and which, in our judgment, ought to be corrected:

WE FIND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS THAT HAS BEEN MANAGED AND CONTROLLED BY AN OFFICER KNOWN AS "STOREKEEPER" HAS BEEN CONDUCTED WITHOUT ANY BOOKS AND WITH SCARCELY ANY ORDER OR BUSINESS METHOD, AND THAT THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE HAS UNQUESTIONABLY BEEN WASTED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS AND KEYS NEEDED.

We recommend that a correct system of bookkeeping be established and that all keys to buildings holding the supplies of the city be held and kept in the custody of the storekeeper; that the books of such storekeeper be inspected regularly and often, and that the practice of aldermen of the city borrowing or taking at their pleasure the property and supplies of the city for their own personal use, as some of them have been doing, be discontinued.

From the evidence that has been submitted to us we have ascertained that the city treasurer of Colorado Springs has been in the habit, during the year of 1902, of keeping no system of accounts showing the exact amount and character of cash on hand at any time during any calendar month, but only at the end of each calendar month, so that under the system then in vogue it was possible, at least, for the city treasurer to use any portion of the city's funds between the first and the end of any calendar month for any purpose whatever, without any check, provided he should restore the same to the city's treasury at the end of such month.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN ONE INSTANCE WE HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THE CITY TREASURER OF COLORADO SPRINGS DREW OUT FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE FUNDS OF SAID CITY ON THE LAST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, WHICH HE HIMSELF STATES WAS TO BE RETURNED DURING THE SUCCEEDING MONTH, BUT CANNOT POINT TO US AT WHAT TIME OR HOW SAID AMOUNT WAS RETURNED.

We recommend that the several accounts of the city of Colorado Springs in relation to its supplies, feed, coal, etc., be looked after with greater diligence, and that scales be placed by the city at some convenient point in the north part of said city for the purpose of weighing the coal furnished the city from the coal mines in that neighborhood.

CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

From our investigations we are convinced that the management of the police department of the city of Colorado Springs for several years past has been deficient, and not of a character calculated to preserve the safety of the people and their property, and we recommend that some measures be taken by the city to correct the evils which have existed, and by means of which, as we believe, our citizens and the tourists who have come here from abroad have been habitually plundered and robbed, and the offenders permitted to go, not only without punishment, but without even the form or semblance of a prosecution.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT UNDER THE SYSTEM THAT HAS PREVAILED IN THE PAST, PICKPOCKETS, BUNCO STEERERS, AND CONFIDENCE MEN, GENERALLY, HAVE ACTUALLY RECEIVED PROTECTION AT THE HANDS OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF SAID POLICE FORCE.

On account of the pressure of other duties which have crowded upon us constantly since we began our work, we have been unable to give but little time to the inspection of public buildings, but we recommend that more and larger exits be made in the Temple theater in the city of Colorado Springs, thereby affording ample means of escape in case of fire. We also recommend that fire escapes be placed in and around the Plaza hotel. We think that the speed of automobiles and vehicles of kindred character should be regulated, at least, in the city of Colorado Springs and Colorado City, and between those cities, by proper and sufficient ordinances passed by the councils of those cities.

Further, that the books of the city treasurer of the city of Colorado Springs be thoroughly examined by competent experts, and that all books of the officers of the city of Colorado Springs be examined at frequent and proper intervals.

We also recommend that flagmen be placed at the crossings of the street car tracks on Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, and also at Tejon and Huerfano streets, in the city of Colorado Springs, and that all street cars be provided with proper and efficient safety guards in front, to prevent accident and injury.

DISREPUTABLE ROOMING HOUSES.

We are convinced that there are several rooming houses in the city of Colorado Springs which are well known to be houses of assignation, and which could be corrected by the use of proper vigilance on the part of our police.

WE FIND THAT THE BUILDING PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF COLORADO CITY AS A CITY JAIL IS WHOLLY INADEQUATE AND UNSUITABLE FOR SUCH PURPOSE, AND WE RECOMMEND THAT SAID CITY IMMEDIATELY CONSTRUCT SUITABLE AND PROPER QUARTERS FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF ALL CITY PRISONERS.

It has also come to our knowledge that it is the practice of the city of Colorado City to assess and collect regular monthly payments from the keepers of houses of prostitution, and guarantee to said keepers immunity from prosecution, or further molestation on the part of said city; this has been the custom for years. The amount of such payments by such keepers has been the monthly sum of \$55. It has further been the practice of said city to assess and collect from each prostitute or lewd woman in said city a regular monthly sum of \$10, for which a like guarantee of immunity from further prosecution or annoyance is made by said city; and this understanding is so well known that in many cases regularly upon the twentieth of each month the keepers of such houses visit the office of the police magistrate and there deposit the sum of \$25 each for themselves and \$10 for each of the inmates which they report as at their respective houses. These sums are accepted and received, and charged as fines on the part of the city regularly at such time in the month. Under the guise of law this iniquitous practice seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding.

RECOMMENDS ANOTHER GRAND JURY.

We regret that we are compelled to close our labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. These labors can only be completed by another grand jury which, in our judgment, should be immediately called by this honorable court to carry on the work which has been begun, but only partially finished. We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens and taxpayers than is the conduct of lawless and dishonest officials, who, when unrestrained by wholesome fear of investigations of this character, will plunder and despoil the people.

We believe, from the evidence that we have before us, as well as from the experience of other communities, that it is far better to expend sufficient money for a grand jury than to allow the acts of negligent or dishonest officials to go unchallenged, and thus permit the loss to the public treasury of thousands of dollars which can never be recovered. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SEVERAL CAPIASES HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TODAY

The grand jury, which has been in session since the morning of April 23, was discharged at 9:30 o'clock last evening by Judge Louis W. Cunningham. At midnight, by operation of law, the jury would have ceased to exist; today begins the May term of court.

Although in session but little over three weeks the 12 men uncovered corruption in public offices sufficient to make the report presented to the court somewhat not only in the charges made, but the matter for future investigation outlined in the recommendation that the court call another grand jury immediately.

The report states that the jury was compelled to close its labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. A significant paragraph is that these labors can only be completed by another grand jury. "We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens accounts of the city in relation to its lack of vigilance in the case of

supplies, feed, coal, etc., be looked after with greater diligence and that cases be placed in the north end of the city for the purpose of weighing the coal purchased by the municipality from the mines in that neighborhood. It is recommended that the same not be held in the Temple theater and that fire escapes be placed in and around the Plaza hotel.

And Automobiles, Too. The speed of automobiles and vehicles of like character should be regulated. The books of the city treasurer and other officers should be examined by competent experts at frequent and proper intervals and an instance of the careless system of bookkeeping prevailing in the office of the city treasurer when the incumbent was John Voorhees is cited.

The jury recommends that flagmen be placed at the down-town crossings and that all cars should be provided with safety guards to prevent accidents. The police department is asked to have the battlements with which they have been having fought for the last few months.

There are many houses of Colorado Springs known to be houses of assignation. It is recommended that the building provided by Colorado City as a jail is wholly inadequate and unsuitable for such purpose, and the jury finds that that city should immediately construct suitable and proper quarters for the confinement of its prisoners. The collection made by the officers of Colorado City of monthly fines from keepers of houses of assignation, guaranteeing to the proprietors of such houses immunity from prosecution is gone into. "Under the guise of law this iniquitous practice," continues the report, "seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding."

Many New Indictments.

There are many new indictments in the hands of Sheriff Sturtevant of the district court and capplases will be drawn out today.

Accompanying the report was a large batch of true bills. Earlier in the day other bills were returned and Chief of Police Vincent King and Detective Joe Atkinson were re-arrested before noon. Three indictments against each officer were returned, each count alleging the secreting of a witness. The three counts name specific instances where this procedure is alleged. The Plaintiff McNeil's scuffle from the books of the city of Colorado Springs and the two officers persuaded McNeil to secrete himself and to leave the state so that he could not be produced as a witness at the trial of Adolph Duff, John Woodward, Ed Clancy, R. R. Rose, Joe Bulley, John Doe and Richard Roe, who were suspected of having obtained by confidence games from McNeil's, the sum of \$150.

One of the indictments bore the name of J. W. Atkinson instead of Joe Atkinson and the detective refused to accept service until the grand jury made the correction. Both King and Atkinson were apprised that additional indictments had been returned and they made their appearance forthwith. Bond was given in the sum of \$500 in each case. W. C. Stark and B. Sommers were the bondsmen for Chief King, while E. W. Giddings and W. H. Metz appeared for Atkinson. It was reported that Atkinson was to be indicted for having obtained by confidence games and robbery. Richard Callahan through the fight made in his behalf by his attorneys, J. Reid Crowell and W. D. Lombard, escaped service. Callahan appeared in police court, where he pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy and was fined \$30 and costs. This he paid and Callahan disappeared while deputy sheriffs were preparing to make the arrest.

It was reported at the court house last evening that the indictments returned by the report named well-known men. It is said other arrests will be made in Colorado City as a result of the indictments. These capplases will be served during the day. The Seven Lakes water deal, by which it is alleged the city was defrauded of thousands of dollars will be productive of one arrest, it is reported, and possibly more. The new grand jury will have this as one of the subjects for further investigation.

The name of a prominent official now residing in Denver, has been mentioned as appearing on one of the indictments in connection with the water system deal.

With reference to these statements, an official of the Short Line said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in the statement that our line is to be consolidated with any other road, even though it were legal to do so, which the anti-merger act forbids."

"The statement that rates are to be raised above what they are now is equally false. The Short Line is very well satisfied with the rates as they now exist and does not intend to raise them."

"Regarding our floating indebtedness it is not one-third what it is placed at in this circular and there are ample bonds in the treasury of the company to offset it."

"The Short Line has had many propositions looking to a consolidation with the Southwestern, but would not consider them owing for one thing, to the very heavy indebtedness of that company."

"I want to say," concluded the official, "that the Short Line is very well satisfied with the business it is doing and with the rates it is getting. Our fiscal year ends June 30 and when the report is issued our stock and bondholders will have reason to be gratified with the showing that has been made."

Discharge of Jury.

The discharge of the grand jury last evening was impressive. At 9 o'clock District Attorney Trowbridge notified Judge Cunningham that the jury desired to report. The civil court room was lit up, and with an audience of only court officers and attaches proceedings that took scarcely half an hour began. The jurors filed in and occupied seats in the jury box. The court asked the body if the members were ready to report and J. W. Campbell, foreman, stated that they were and presented at the same time the report and the indictment to the court. The report which was in the form of a typewritten document, six pages long, was read by Judge Cunningham to Clerk Sturtevant and the court asked the clerk to read it aloud. Immediately upon the conclusion of the reading Judge Cunningham showed the copy to the jury and asked them if it was their act. They replied affirmatively. Then addressing the 12 men, Judge Cunningham said: "I don't know, gentlemen, how I can fittingly express the thanks of this court and of myself for your efforts. I have conversed only with you when you have reported and when one or two exceptions occurred when it was imperative necessary to call a slighted member of the jury. matters you wished to know, when I spoke to your foreman. This silence may be construed by you as an effort on my part to shun responsibility of your acts or as an evidence of disapproval of your course. I think, however, that you will appreciate the position I occupy and that I could not demean myself otherwise. But now I desire to voice the sentiments I have had."

Great Responsibility.

The responsibility of calling a grand jury at this time is largely my own and I repeat that whatever the sentiment of the community the responsibility is mine. I cheerfully accept it and I hope the responsibility should be mine and I will stand and assume it all and relieve you of any responsibility.

The first of the good public official's courage, the determination to discharge the duties of his office as he sees fit and based on his convictions of right and justice. That you realize what this is and that you have the courage of good citizenship is shown by your work.

"You have discharged those duties pertaining to a grand jury honestly, faithfully and courageously and whatever the sentiment of the community now is, you will be of lasting benefit to the community.

With reference to your recommendation that a grand jury be called immediately, I think I will refrain from any expression, as it occurs to me that this grand jury ought to be called by the presiding judge, or the judge who presides over the criminal division of this court, for, under the custom, the judge in the criminal division presides.

The term of court ends tonight and tomorrow new term begins and your recommendations, gentlemen, will go before another judge.

BUFF HALL HAS LAID DOWN HIS CLEVER PEN.

W. T. Hall of Chicago, the well-known journalist and dramatic critic, familiarly known as "Buff" Hall, and a police magistrate of that city, died suddenly in Colorado Springs yesterday morning. Mr. Hall was in the city on a special leave of absence given him by Mayor Peabody. His health had been poor some time and it was thought that a change to a different climate would benefit him. The change, however, did not result in any improvement but instead his condition constantly grew worse and his death occurred yesterday. He was 46 years of age and had been engaged in journalistic work for the past 20 years, most of the time as a dramatic critic on various papers. For the past five years he had been police magistrate at the Harrison street station. He leaves a wife and three children.

The remains were taken east yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock accompanied by his wife, who came west with him.

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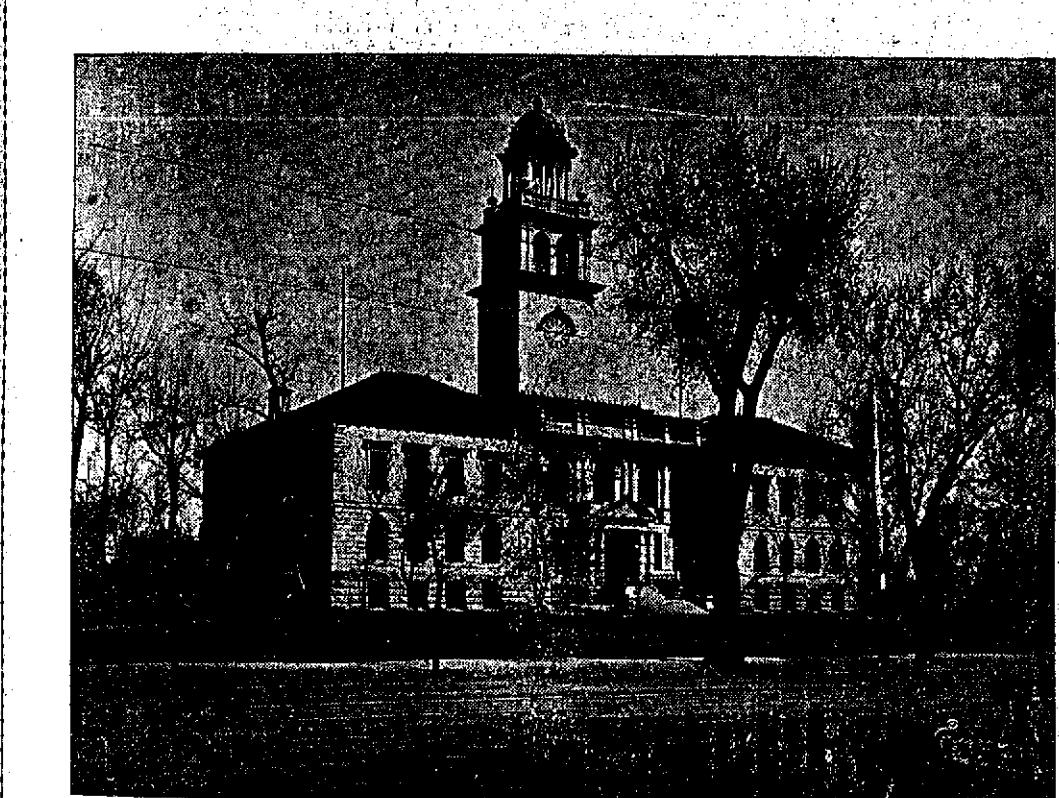
FORMAL OPENING
OF THE NEW COURT
HOUSE BY COUNTY
OFFICERS

The New County Building Where Justice Is Enthroned

MEMBERS OF THE
BAR WILL CELE-
BRATE THE EVENT
NEXT TUESDAY

THE NEW county court house was presented to the taxpayers of El Paso county with a reception yesterday afternoon and evening. With the ringing of bells in the tower and the strains of white stone in Alamo park were turned over, practically completed, to the county.

Over 20,000 people attended the reception. Pillars, balustrades and the places generally were bowers of green and fragrant with roses and carnations, the two flowers used most generally in the decorations. Smilax, asparagus ferns and other greens were used with



EL PASO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

touches around pillars and stretching from chandeliers to pillars and back to chandeliers again. Every corner in every office was inspected by the thousands who visited the building. The scene was brightened by the detail of police officers on duty at various stations under the direction of that King. At a counter which had been erected near the north entrance and not far from where the band was stationed a corps of waiters served full punch. By 9 o'clock, when the clang of bells announced the opening of the dedicatory program, 140 gallons of punch had been consumed.

The Afternoon. The afternoon was given up to a court of officers from 2 to 5 o'clock. The reception to the general public by the band furnished the music, probably 8,000 visitors passed in, going

criminal court room appeared to be able to accommodate the greater part of the crowd then in the building.

Among the notable guests out of the city was County Commissioner Russell from the city and county of Denver, who declared that there was no room in the state capitol building that could compare with the interior of the criminal court room. There was a large delegation of visitors from other towns in El Paso county. The large number of women present and the brilliance from the multitude of electric lights, allied with the constant music from the band on the lower floor, made the scene

would be. We might live it down in time but we would never feel the same after such an experience. The grand jury might call us on the carpet and inquire into the trouble. It might indict the judges for inciting the riot and for rioting. I shall endeavor to say nothing serious. If we say nothing serious tonight, I have no doubt we will get along very well together. To-morrow when you remember what I say, if you should chance to remember it, you will see that I am speaking the truth, that is if you think seriously, if you can think seriously about anything I say on this auspicious occasion.

A Personal Experience. "I must tell you about a personal experience, about keeping people up late. Something like 20 years ago I was spending the evening with a young lady; she thought I was spending the night. Finally she stepped to the window, pulled aside the curtain and said: 'Oh, you mustn't miss the splendid sunrise.' It was the early dawn. I looked coldly at her, set my jaw for a minute and strode homeward, accompanied by the caroling of birds of the barnyard variety and of the male sex. You may attribute the thinness of what I say to the effervescence of the thinness of what served for the liquid refreshments doled out down stairs. They say it is the pure thing, so I would ask you to bear in mind the well-known fact that water can never rise above its own level, and that's water punch. The commissioners tell me that all in the world consists of the fruit they mashed added to about four times the amount in water. I told them that if any evil effects should follow, the grand jury would look into the bowl and try to discover the guilty.

"I am glad you are keeping so still. If you keep still you might hear the plaster drop. That would be a good thing, for then the words of the prophet shall be fulfilled, aye, even the words they have spoken unto us. I am glad you laughed so heartily, but this being your first visit I will suspend sentence upon you if you pay the costs. You will have to do that anyway, for like the immortal Jones of Binghamton you have to pay the freight. But now I take great pleasure in introducing your handsome and distinguished county Judge, whose lips give forth nothing but the oil of wisdom in the silver chalice of eloquence."

When the laughter had subsided Judge Orr said:

Judge Orr Follows.

"There are two objects that I plainly see my friend Judge Cunningham had in mind when he asked me to come with him tonight. The first was to get his audience quiet so he could make a speech." The other was to give you

all the opportunity of seeing the county Judge of El Paso county. The majority of people who have seen me today have looked for a whiskered gentleman much older than I am. I informed these surprised parties that I couldn't help that part of it.

"I think this auspicious occasion is the happiest day the people of El Paso county have seen for many a year.

Happy because they have come out to view, to inspect, to examine and to look into the public building that they own and of which every citizen of El Paso county should be proud."

No matter how rich and powerful or mighty a man is he has no more interest in this building than the poorest man in the county.

And another thing that makes the people proud is the fact that the average plan in the construction of a building of this kind has been reversed in this instance. Usually it is not only the present generation, but the

generations to come that pay for the public building. But there are no bonds outstanding and this building, the court house of El Paso county, belongs to the people and when finished is paid for. It is a building of which every citizen may be justly proud.

When a stranger comes and asks where is your county court house you take him here with pride, glad that your officers are out of the miserable place where the courts have been held in past years and which has been disgrace to the rich and powerful county of El Paso.

"It is the only county where private

spirit and private enterprise have gone ahead of public spirit as manifested in buildings. Wherever you go in these

United States you see magnificent pub-

lic buildings, giving the people con-

confidence in their officials and to stran-

ger confidence in the good government

and prosperity of the community. But

in El Paso county in the past, public-

spirited citizens have poured out their

means and given the public officials

the assurance of their confidence by

erecting better private buildings than

public buildings. But at last we have

erected a building which will remain

an object of pride to El Paso county

and to the state of Colorado. Because

Colorado with all her wealth, with all

her public spirit, with all her greatness

can not point to a court house like this in all her borders. This struc-

ture will stand as an inspiration to the

people in all walks of life. There is

no mortgage upon it; and, ladies and

gentlemen, this is the day when more

people have said they are happy and

glad and surprised than ever before.

Thousands in this building have ex-

pressed admiration, surprise and aston-

ishment as to what is contained in this

building; but, ladies and gentlemen,

an eloquent gentleman is to follow me,

and it is a pleasure to me and a favor

to me to stop and introduce to you the

Honorable Irving Howbert."

Irving Howbert.

To the "old settlers," the address of

Irving Howbert was the event of the

day, and was received with much of senti-

ment and appreciation.

A contingency of this kind faces me now.

You are all aware that this splendid

edifice is topped by a tower which is

so imposing that it has been called a

little Babylon and from the wild exhibi-

tion of your speech, I suppose you must

have a speech.

"I hope you will not indulge in any

loud and tumultuous applause. While

the tumultuous applause is grateful to the

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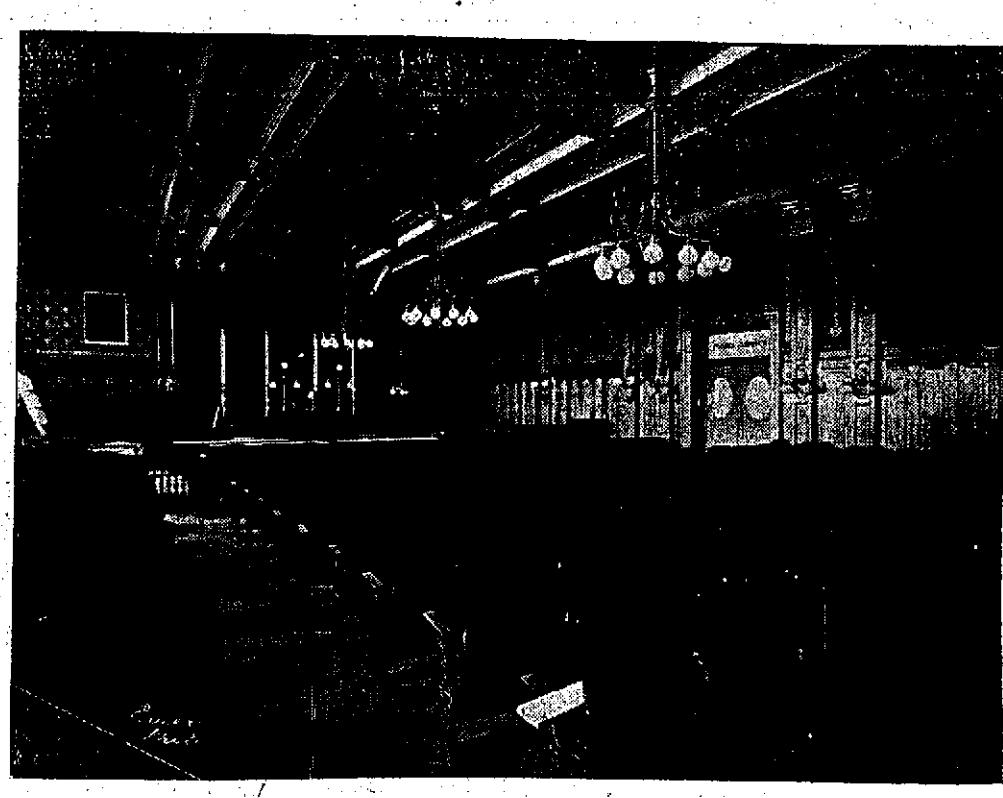
tend to do. If any one becomes bored at what I may say I will not feel it at all. I will touch on the early history of the county and trace as best I can the outline of the various buildings in which the county business has been transacted.

"At the time when I was first inducted into office the county commissioners met in a small building on Colorado avenue across from where the post office now stands in Colorado City. There were two rooms in the building, the back room being used for the county offices and the front room for the district court. In those days the room was sufficient, the amount of

trict court, the duties of the county commissioners, for they only met three times a month and often acted as sheriff. In the front room of the office we had a telegraph instrument and it often fell to my lot to attend to that. Matt France was supposed to be the telegraph operator, but he lived on a sheep ranch several miles away and he only came to the telegraph office on Saturday days. In the meantime the work fell on my shoulders.

"The biggest day in the history of those times was coincident with the buying of the big safe, which I am sorry to learn has been sold recently. That safe cost about \$15, and we thought we were extravagant in the

what we called the sand flat east of the city. At first we ridiculed the idea; it was impossible to build a city on such a place; grass would not grow on it and to us it was nothing but a sand flat. All these objections, however, had no effect on General Palmer, and he went on with his work until in our surprise Colorado Springs began to rival the old town. A contest then arose, which should be the county seat, and the contest became so lively that it was finally decided to submit the question to the voters. The old town performed to the voters. The old town performed a winning stroke by deciding that it would furnish quarters for the county offices and the district court free of charge to the county, and by that stroke



CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.

property and the population of the county was small. The total valuation of the property in the county did not exceed \$225,000, and the total population was not over 500, and most of these were living in Colorado City and along Fountain Creek.

Was Reminiscent.

"I trust that you will forgive me for making my address a personal reminiscence, but I feel that I can more closely follow the history I am to outline if I do pursue this course. I will say then that at the time of my election as county clerk in November, 1889, three volumes constituted the complete record of the county. At that time we were in the old frame building I men-

they won the contest. In a few years, however, enough new people had moved to Colorado Springs to set the tide in that direction, and the question was submitted to the voters again with the result that the county seat was moved to this city where it has been ever since. The first building to be occupied was on the corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets, where the Pike's Peak club now stands. A few years later we moved to a building on the site now occupied by the Hardy Book store, and still later to the buildings that have just been vacated for their magnificent new quarters. El Paso county has throughout its history been extremely fortunate, it has always been able to pay its

spending of the money necessary for its purchase.

In that safe we kept all the records of the county and it filled the needs for many years. About that time we started the agitation for a wagon road through Ute pass. We argued that if we could only get a wagon road through we would soon be on the way to prosperity. It would cost about \$12,000, however, and we debated long on the proposition as to bonding the county for that amount.

It Was Argued.

It was argued first one way and then another, and was finally submitted to the voters. A majority decided in favor of the bonds and the road was built, and all of you know the benefit it has

been to the county and city.

At this time General Palmer came

for the building of the D. & R. G. railroad. In the earlier days of the country a railroad had been beyond our wildest dreams, and the laying out of the line for the D. & R. G. railroad the whole county with hope. At this time, too, our quarters became too small and we moved up town again into a two-story building. The lower floor was devoted to the county offices and the second floor to the district court. In that court room the business of the county and kept track of the records. When it was time to move, we did not hire a wagon, we loaded the things on our backs and carried them to the next place.

"It is manifestly unfair for me, a

business man, to be sandwiched in

here between professional speakers, and

I do not intend to attempt to make a speech.

"When I was asked to come

here this evening it was to make an

informal talk and that is what I'm

going to do.

Irving Howbert.

To the "old settlers," the address of

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OPENING OF THE NEW COUNTY BUILDING WHERE JUSTICE IS ENTHRONED

sudden the dodge, as he called it, that Judge Orr had played upon him. I admit it is not the first time an individual has deluded himself—or herself—into believing himself young. I will now introduce a real, genuine young man, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you Major McAllister."

On the 15th day of March, 1899, the board of county commissioners of El Paso county adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the board that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment looking to the erection of a county court house.

On the 18th of April of the same year the board accepted Alamo park as the site of the proposed building, the title to said site having been secured from the Colorado Springs company and the Colorado Springs company.

On the 22d of May, 1899, the board employed Architect J. A. Smith to prepare and submit to the commissioners preliminary plans and sketches for a court house.

In October, 1899, the ground was broken for the present building. At that time a much less costly edifice than that in which we meet tonight was contemplated. The original plans provided for a building of brick and terra cotta, and it was estimated that such a building as was then proposed would cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The board, as they constituted, was opposed to bonding the county to secure the funds necessary for the erection of the building, but recommended to raise the requisite amount by a series of tax levies as the work progressed.

Cost of Building.

The following statement shows the amount paid in cash, including furniture, during each year since the ground was broken:

In 1899.....\$ 2,055.23

In 1900..... 51,484.98

In 1901..... 88,404.04

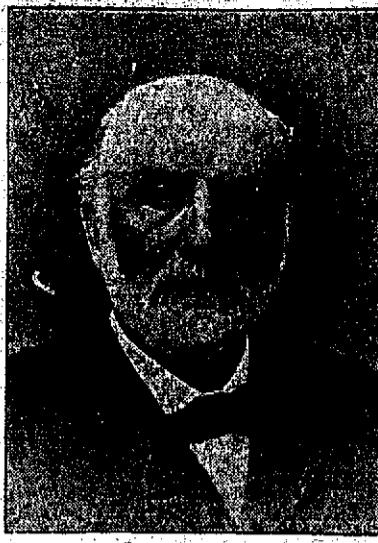
In 1902..... 119,641.42

In 1903, up to present moment, 127,887.04

Total.....\$300,451.71

There is still due on contracts and other accounts the sum of \$29,568.04, making a total of \$420,000.75.

Deducting from this sum the amount



CORNELIUS EUBANK,
An Old-time Sheriff.

the body was laid propped down. The tigress was a large, well-conditioned and measured eight feet across. On examining the body, four express bullets were found in it—one in the chest, one in the shoulder, which penetrated the lungs, one just behind the shoulder, and the fourth through the heart. One Lee-Metford bullet was also found in the off-hand-paw, which, with the tigress' tail (which hung over the ledge) was practically all the men of the King's had to aim at. (—*New York Times*.)

CORNELIUS' Nickname for S. E. Payne. "Look at the old white headed mandarin," said "Uncle Joe" Cannon one day when he was offended at something the Hon. Sereno Payne, of New York, had done. From that day on the title stuck to the distinguished chairman of the ways and means committee and Mr. Payne is known as the "white headed mandarin."

Mr. Payne is a very earnest and solemn statesman, but is possessed at the same time of the most tantalizing smile that ever drove an opponent crazy. The chairmanship of the ways and means committee makes him the leader of the Republican side of the house, and when he takes the floor to defend a question or announce a policy he assumes a smile that simply goads the other side into delirium.

When not smiling, however, Mr. Payne is one of the most solemn looking men in the house. He is a large man, with a large head, literally, not figuratively. He wears a No. 8 hat. His girth can only be guessed at, it being a secret of his tailor.

He has a slight defect in his hearing and this has led to a story being told of him, the authorship of which was attributed to ex-Speaker Reed, though the latter never admitted it.

It is said that Mr. Payne was attending a large dinner on one occasion where the guests were not well acquainted with each other and the host was practically unknown to the guests. Mr. Payne sat in solemn form away down the table and his sedate appearance suggested to the host



DAVID M'SHANE.
A pioneer county commissioner.

York are already on the grounds, and about 1500 sculptures in various parts of the United States are at work under contract on scale models aggregating \$500,000 in cost.

Of the 45 states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the 22 powers which have up to the present made appropriations for participation in the exposition, Massachusetts and Iowa alone are engaged in building operations before the dedication. Many contracts for these buildings have been let.

Out of the confusion of ponderous scaffolded timber skeletons high in the air, of heaps of building materials of

similar interview he gave out on his way home from Manila to the triumphal reception in New York.

Somewhere on the cruise there came aboard the Olympia a negro man who responded to a letter of introduction the name of Admiral Coghill, appointed a com-martial to try Anthony for murder. The admiral talked freely. The corre-spondent printed what he said. One sentiment was that sooner or later, this country is to have a war with Germany.

After the interview was printed the admiral stood by what he had said. As a sailor man and not a politician he did not try to impeach the reporter. Still, he thought there might possibly be an inquiry about the interview, either from this country or Germany, and he decided to prepare a statement, for he knew he should be very busy when he reached New York.

The admiral thought about the statement for several days. Then he concluded what he wanted to say was this: "Yes, I said what the reporter quoted me as saying, and I hope I shall be alive when it happens." (—*Inter Ocean*.)

Two Fortunate Pitchers.

The Pitchers, one of whom accompa-nied the president into the seclusion of the Yellowstone, would seem to have been picked out by Fortune to be filled with her favors.

The elder brother, Major William L. Pitcher of the Eighth United States infan-try, is very near the lieutenant colonelcy, although one of the youngest majors in the service. He will therefore, have plenty of time to enjoy his position at the top of the ladder, even if he remains in the shadowedness of "the minority," to which the best men owe their promotion.

He it was who, as provost of Havana, created such a sensation by depriving of his hirsute adornments a famous bull-fighter, the idol of the city's under-world. The man had been brought before him upon some 400 charges, but



J. C. WOODBURY.
A pioneer county commissioner.

After the interview he gave out on his way home from Manila to the triumphal reception in New York, he was stabbed him to death. It is alleged that the other man, called Anthony, vi-lain. Admiral Coghill appointed a com-martial to try Anthony for murder. The admiral talked freely. The corre-spondent printed what he said. One sentiment was that sooner or later, this country is to have a war with Germany.

After the interview was printed the admiral stood by what he had said. As a sailor man and not a politician he did not try to impeach the reporter. Still, he thought there might possibly be an inquiry about the interview, either from this country or Germany, and he decided to prepare a statement, for he knew he should be very busy when he reached New York.

Acting Secretary Darling, has finally adopted the view of the Judge advocate general of the navy that the case is within the jurisdiction of the naval authorities. By his direction a new court-martial, which Captain W. W. Swinburne, commanding the battleship Texas, is president, and Captain Rufus H. Lake, of the marine corps, is judge advocate, will convene Norfolk in a few days for the trial of the Olympia in now in that harbor.

The Olympia is now in that harbor.

Civilization has its drawbacks as well as advantages, particularly when it trickles into the primitive intellect of the North American Indian. At present, the poor Indian, by his more fortunate brother, and all the other hand-painted bret-er, have been smitten with a violent desire of divorce. The enthusiasm with which they absorb the principles of the tenet of civilization is a reminder of the days when the red man rushed daring into war and other kinds of trouble. Divorce is a new game with the Indian, but he looks upon it as the greatest invention yet exhibited by the paleface. To be sure, Snow-on-the-Roof, and his camp-followers have not yet grasped the true inwardness of the divorce laws as laid down by the Great Father at Washington, but they are willing to learn. At present their conception of a divorce is a scheme by which they can have plural wives.

This misunderstanding is a serious

hindrance to the divorce a Great Ad-vantage.

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This misunderstanding is a serious

Total cost of building as be-fore stated.....\$385,720.50

The statements herein made and the figures given can be verified by the books, contracts and accounts of the board of county commissioners, which are always open to the inspection of every citizen of El Paso county.

Taxpayers to Judge.

Whether the county has received in the building turned over to its tax-payers this evening all that it is entitled to for the money expended, you have been called to consider and judge. The commissioners believe that in design, in construction and in adaptability to its purpose this building

is second to few or none in this western country. There are rooms in it, notably the criminal court room, that are far more beautiful than any room in the state capitol in Denver, that cost several millions of dollars. None of the members of the legislature, including all amounts paid and yet to be paid, the sum of \$385,720.50. This sum represents less than 15¢ mills on the dollar of last year's total valuation of the property in this county. That is, if the whole cost of the court house had to be collected from the taxpayers this year, the tax would be a little less than 15¢ on each \$1,000 valuation.

Two claims for extra work on granite, foundation and for plastering, amounting together to over \$80,000, have been settled within a week by arbitration for \$3,324.49.

Drawn by Warrant.

Toward the latter part of April of this year the commissioners learned of a tax of 10 per cent on the uncollected taxes on the levy made last autumn for the court house purpose had been drawn by warrant, and that under the law no more warrants could be issued. As a large sum was still needed on contracts rapidly being completed the board arranged with the banks and other financial institutions in Colorado Springs to cash certified vouchers issued in payment of work, the amounts so advanced to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. Of these vouchers \$6,011.51 have been issued and \$29,568.04 will yet have to be drawn to complete all the payments, making a total sum of \$75,568.55, of which about \$35,000 will be collected, leaving about \$40,000, for which a warrant will have to be made next October. In making the levy last year for 1902 the board considered it not feasible to extend the payments necessary to complete the building over two years in order to lighten the burden to the taxpayers. This conclusion made necessary the arrangement above al-luded to.

Detailed Statement.

The following statement shows in detail the amount of each item of cost of the El Paso county new court house:

Excavating.....\$ 497.50

Freight..... 4,156.80

Architect..... 18,654.71

Foundation, granite and brick work..... 33,368.00

Pudding and heating..... 20,423.55

Salary, Clerk of works..... 4,247.50

Structural steel work..... 6,000.95

Stone, substructure..... 6,000.95

Brick..... 20,735.24

Ventilation..... 2,660.50

Brick work, other than con-tract..... 2,406.95

Cement work..... 3,014.81

Roofing..... 18,600.16

Tiling..... 17,000.00

Electro. work..... 5,671.00

Carpenter work..... 38,841.95

Heat regulation and clock sys-tem..... 6,409.00

Plastering and stucco work..... 20,548.72

Painting..... 18,761.00

General material..... 11,984.00

Salaries of county commissioners..... 5,500.00

Salaries of county clerks..... 7,324.47

Salaries of county auditors..... 5,126.00

Salaries of county treasurer..... 5,126.00

Salaries of county recorder..... 5,126.00

Salaries of county surveyor..... 5,126.00

Salaries of county assessor..... 5,126.00

Salaries of county treasurer..... 5,126.00

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Gazette's Special Washington Letter

Special Correspondence.

Washington, May 13.—Mr. Gilbert McCurz delivered his celebrated lecture, "Peak, Pass and Plain." The Attractions and Glories of the Pike's Peak Region, before the physiological association, who are members of the National Physiological Association, which held its annual meeting in this city, Wednesday evening. During the lecture Mr. McCurz said:

"What is the help that cometh from the hills?

Strong pulses, full-drawn breath and shrews tried?

Still may they cleanse the body of its ills?

And higher virtues have the hills supplied?

"For more than 300 days in every Colorado year, the unclouded friendly atmosphere shines in a turquoise sky. The air is thin, dry, tonic, aperitif and electric. In this altitude atmospheric pressure is lifted from the human body, quickening action of lungs and brain and rejuvenating the frame. The climate is specific for the world's cocaine consumption. No case of consumption ever originated at the base of Pike's Peak.

"Official records of the last ten years show that annually Colorado Springs has an average of 300 clear, or partly clear days; Santa Barbara, 292; San Antonio, 273; Thomasville, Ga., 288; Asheville, N. C., 255; Chicago, 251; New York city, 254, and in the Adirondacks the average is but 256 clear days.

"The annual average relative humidity of Colorado Springs is 50 per cent. of Santa Barbara, 73 per cent.; Asheville, 68 per cent.; Thomasville, 65 per cent.; San Antonio, 68 per cent.; and New York, 70 per cent.

"The annual precipitation of Colorado Springs is 14½ inches, in the Adirondacks, 39 inches; San Antonio, 20 inches; Asheville, 46 inches; homestead, 51 inches."

More Trouble for Congressmen.

A recent syndicate article by René

Bache, who writes scientific articles for various newspapers, has increased the correspondence of members of congress, according to Mr. E. C. Mr. Bache's lecture, "Peak, Pass and Plain," has inaugurated a new and great enterprise. He is giving away seeds, young seedlings of improved varieties, and is starting in to distribute them broadcast all over the country. Now, every member of congress is being overrun with letters from constituents asking for shipments of young trees. As each member has but 100 trees placed to his credit for distribution, he is obliged to turn down countless requests, and his prestige as a speaker is damaged accordingly. The officers of the agricultural department come in for their share of trouble for many would-be planters write direct to the department for their share of the young seedlings of improved varieties.

Method of Christening.

Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, was one of the members of the delegation representing the navy to witness the first launch of the armored cruiser Colorado at Philadelphia. The manner in which the proverbial bottle of champagne was broken by the sponsor of the vessel on that occasion has led the admiral to make some interesting comments on the methods practiced in christening warships. The admiral says he has noticed there are three ways of handling the bottle on such occasions. One is the baseball method, in which the young lady holds the bottle like a bat and hurls it against the side of the ship with a long, sweeping swing, and with energy enough to make a home run. Another is the tennis blow, in which the bottle is smashed against the prow with a full-arm serve. This is the method that was used by the sponsor of the Colorado. The third method is the ping pong style, and is a dainty little smash, sufficiently vicious, however, to shatter the champagne on the hull and some

times the fair operator, also. The admiral suggests that failure is possible in each of these methods, through the nervousness or excitement of the sponsor. A failure to hit the ship or break the bottle would in the estimation of the sailors "hoo-doo" the vessel for all time to come. He suggests the use of a device attached to the ship so that when the bottle is released it is bound to strike the ship and break.

The Bulldog Passion.

Robert T. Washington, the mentor of his race, has trouble in keeping down the assertiveness of some of his pupils. He tells this story of two of his Tuskegee graduates who recently went to Boston to take advanced courses, one in medicine and the other in theology. A few days ago Mr. Washington ran across his charges in Boston, and to the young students he said: "Now, John, as you are fitting yourself to go back among the good ones and anomalies of South Carolina to practice medicine, I hope you will make yourself proficient in the simpler branches of the profession, that you will learn the efficacy of medicine for gold, so that the little ones may be taken care of, and that you will study the plain home remedies so that the pathway of the older ones may be made smoother." "Well, I don't know about that, Mr. Washington," said Dr. John. "I'm taking advanced lessons in reflex nervous complaints."

Later Mr. Washington saw the divinity student, "George," he said, "I hope you are studying the plain, simple truths of the gospel and are preparing to expound them in a way to be understood by the good old people among whom you will labor." "Yes, Mr. Washington," said the embryo pastor, "that is all very well, but I am greatly interested in higher criticism."

Miss Wilson's Book.

Miss Wilson, daughter of the secretary of agriculture, is said to have literary aspirations. It has been quite the thing to inquire of her as to the progress of her prospective novel. One

day she was asked to give an outline of her contemplated work. This she did naïvely, as follows: "You see, my work will not be published while my father is in office. That fact might influence the critics somewhat, and I want to be judged by my own merits. My book will deal with western life, and with official society at Washington. I cannot exactly describe its scope, but, of course, you have read 'David Copperfield'—Well, it is something like that." Then musingly, she continued: "You have read 'Hugh Wynne'?" Well, it is something like that; and I think the style is something reminiscent of Howells." Needless to say, Miss Wilson's admirers are desirous of perusing such a work. Some of them, from time to time, recall her modest prospectus and long for the date of its publication, even at the expense of losing her genial father from public life.

Military Openings.

Young men in civil life with ambition for a military career may have their wishes gratified, if proficient in the severe requirements for admission into the service. There are now 125 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the army. After providing for the graduates of the military academy, and the promotion of men from the ranks, there will remain a number of vacancies to be filled from civilian candidates. The requirements are very severe, however, and it is not likely that many civilians can pass the examination, mental and physical. There are also 17 vacancies in the lowest grade of the pay department, two in the judge advocate general's office, which may be filled by appointment from civil life, or transfer from the line. There are also 11 vacancies in the signal corps, to be filled by transfer from the line. Altogether, there are about 170 appointments pretty equally the official and social life of the capital. A number of distinguished jurists are experts at golf.

White House Gymnasium.

The old cabinet room on the second floor of the main building of the White

house, famous in historical events, has been transformed, now that the business office of the executive has been transferred to the new building, into a complete gymnasium. There are dumb bells, Indian clubs and pulley weights about, and in the corner of the room are a couple of pairs of single sticks. Hanging on the wall is a complete fencing outfit. The president became greatly interested in fencing a year ago, and now gives that sport preference over single stick exercises. He has taken a number of lessons from Signor Panese, an Italian expert, who has a studio in the city. It is said that the president has shown great skill in the art of fencing, and that he has an exceedingly vigorous thrust, which is difficult even for the expert Panese to parry.

Painting the Dome.

The dome of the capitol is being treated to a coating of fresh paint both inside and out. The working men on the outer side of the dome look like files crawling upon its curved surface, when viewed from the street below, and thousands of tourists crane their necks gazing at them. On the inner side of the dome scores of workmen are perched among the iron girders and braces, giving the iron plates a coating of rich vermilion. The dome is the visiting place of scores of bridal couples, for whom Washington is a wedding tour Mecca. Invariably when a fond young couple descends the spiral stairway of the dome the force of painters whistles enthusiastically the strains of the Mendelssohn "Wedding March." There are blushes, giggles and a scamper.

Interest in Golf.

Golf is superseding politics in interest in the Capital city. Washington has two rival golf clubs, the Chevy Chase and the Columbia, dividing pretty equally the official and social life of the capital. A number of distinguished jurists are experts at golf.

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Colonel Alexander's Discovery.

Colonel Alexander, one of the best known men in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, claims to have discovered two men who do not care for money. He says, "I know two Colorado men who may be ranked as peculiar characters. One of them owns the biggest silver mine in the state and does not develop it, and the other owns a hot spring which seems to have no bearing whatever upon neckties, it reads:

"But if I tarry long that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, and to be a consistent member of this church he cannot wear useless decorations. He refers General Wynne to first Timotheus, thirteenth chapter, fifteenth verse, which is a marvel in its curative properties and he does nothing to encourage people to come to it. The mine owner digs out some silver ore from time to time, puts it in a sack, and carries it to Denver, where he sells it. In this way he gets enough money to supply his necessities, but he will do no more. I can't say why he will not, but he won't,

hole his ultimatum.

Letter Carrier's Troubles.

A Denver letter carrier has notified the postoffice department that he will be constrained to resign his job if compelled to wear a necktie. The order

regulating the costume of a letter carrier prescribed that he shall wear a loose linen blouse, derivatively called a shirt waist, and that he shall wear a collar and necktie. This particular letter carrier has been working on one route in Denver for 15 years. He has

notified First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne that unless the order

relative to the wearing of neckties is rescinded he will resign his position, in spite of the fact that he is the father of a large family dependent upon him for support. He says he is a member of the Church of the Living God, and to be a consistent member of this church he cannot wear useless decorations. He refers General Wynne to first Timotheus, thirteenth chapter, fifteenth verse, which is a marvel in its curative properties and he does nothing to encourage people to come to it. The mine owner digs out some silver ore from time to time, puts it in a sack, and carries it to Denver, where he sells it. In this way he gets enough money to supply his necessities, but he will do no more. I can't say why he will not, but he won't,

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The postoffice department, having

other troubles at this time, will pounce

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State Mining News

SILVER PLUME.

The recent strike made on the Brown lode in the Terrible property means much for the Elkins company, the owner of the ground. Other companies with territory adjoining, through which the extension of this rich ore shoot passes, are equally jubilant over the discovery. It will be remembered that there was recently uncovered in the Brown lode an eight-inch streak of ore that assayed as high as \$3,500 per ton. This streak of ore is being opened up as fast as possible and companies own adjoining are making claims for increased activity.

In this connection it is stated that the Hazleton Consolidated company will without doubt get a big portion of this vein. The Hazleton company owns a large and valuable acreage, known as the Baltimore group, and is now making preparations for a season of active development work on the ground. The tunnel of this company cuts the formation practically at right angles, and it is almost a certainty that the extension of the Brown vein and many others of equal richness will be opened up in the tunnel advances. That this is true has been proved by the work done upon the ground. The Brown vein, with its bonanza values, will, according to its trend, pass through the Frederick lode claim of the Hazleton company. The tunnel of this company will cut the vein on its extension through Frederick ground at a depth of approximately 850 feet.

Grading has been completed at the mouth of the tunnel for the installation of the mammoth boiler recently purchased and now upon the ground. This boiler will be placed in position in the near future. The offices of the Hazleton company have been established, and the 15-drum Rand compressor recently ordered by the company has been shipped from New York. The big machine left that city on Monday last and with it and the boiler in place the big machine drills will soon be tearing their way into the mountain and toward the Brown vein with its bonanza ore.

CREEDE.

It is not infrequently happens that the abodes of the precious metals are among some of the grandest, most rugged, and most picturesque scenery. They are often, too, hidden away in some of the seemingly most inaccessible spots on the face of the globe. Accessible to all other eyes, the prospector to the mining man, who provided the ore is rich enough or in large enough quantities, guesses he will find a way to it and bring it out somehow. This is particularly true of the little mining camp of Creede, just on the border of the rugged San Juan range and on the edge of the great San Luis park.

After traversing an area of park-like country, diversified by steep plateaus of volcanic rock, we see on the right of us a dark, narrow gash in one of the steepest and most precipitous parts of the mountains. It is suggestive of one of those narrow, dark, impossible canyons that the miners lead like a natural gate. This is the portal to the mining camp of Creede, which was discovered in 1892 by the prospector Creede, and during the reign of silver boomed, and has since quieted down to a steady producing camp of silver and lead.

Twice has the little town, crowded into the narrow, precipitous canon, been burnt out by fire and twice has it been rebuilt, and, for safety, the principal portion is now located outside the canon on the open river flat. As we enter the grand portal between the cliff-preserved of 2,000 feet high, of columnar porphyrite, and the red sandstone, we forget the consciousness of the difficulties early encountered, and the mighty work in bringing water in boring tunnels into vertical cliffs and spanning the canon and bringing down ore from the otherwise inaccessible cliffs by wire and bucket tramways. We see, too, the relatives of past big mills and the handsome new buildings of present mills, showing that though not what it once was, men have not lost faith in the wealth of the camp and the camp is far from becoming a "been seen." (Extract from May Mines and Minerals, by A. Lakes.

BOULDER.

The tunnel projected to cut the mines of Boulder county, Idaho and Caribou mountain, which will be a little over two miles long. The locality where it will be driven has been thoroughly prospected, and wherever extensive developments have been made the results obtained were always satisfactory and returned handsome dividends to the investors. An area of ground not to exceed 20 acres on Caribou mountain has \$10,000,000. The Caribou, No Name, Poorman, Native Silver, Seven Thirty and Belcher mines produced this amount during a period not to exceed 10 years of actual work. The Poorman paid \$14,000 per month dividends for 10 consecutive months. Ore worth from \$400 to \$1,000 per ton has been shipped from this district in commercial quantities.

The average value of the ore shipped to the smelters from the above named mines was over \$80 per ton. It has been estimated by competent millmen that there is \$350,000 in the Caribou dump alone, and of a grade sufficiently high to be treated when the transportation and other conditions are right.

The great drawback to extensive development in the Caribou district has been the large amount of water content with. The scarcity of wood for fuel is also a great factor against development. It is the knowledge of these things that has brought about this present tunnel enterprise.

The men who are undertaking to put these rich mines again in producing condition, as in former years, have started their tunnel in the best available location, and have commenced work in a practical and permanent way. It is the intention later, when weather conditions permit, to install a fine plant of machinery to push the work. They are building a dam at the No. 1 Boulder cut, within a mile of the tunnel, that will furnish power to operate an air compressor, electrical motors for transportation, and later on, such mills as may be needed. The milling plans contemplate machinery for handling the low grade ores from the company's mines, as well as from other mines that may be interested in the tunnel.

EMPIRE.

The advent of the new Moffat road is awaited with great interest by mining operators in Grand county. With the opening of this road, the railroads transportation Grand county and Middle park will reach one bound the front rank of Colorado ore producers and shippers, all of the present idle mines resuming work and from scores to hundreds of new properties also being located and developed. The shipping of the great Portland last year averaged but \$12.50 per ton, while the poorest of the present Middle park properties freely offer \$20 ore.

The great influx of prospectors and miners has already commenced, one of the parties driving from Cripple Creek, headed by Peter Eason, the Bull Hill farm. These Cripple Creek mining veterans say that the middle of August last experienced Colorado prospectors will be scattered through the mineral bearing mountains of Grand county, a prospecting which doubtless means the discovery by

TELLURIDE.

The warm weather of the last few days is rapidly melting the snow, rendering trails passable that have been blocked all winter, and will be but a short time until work is inaugurated on a number of mining properties that have been idle since last fall. There are a number of mines which are worked on a limited scale during the winter, and the forces will be increased, and the work will be done since last season passed to a mill for treatment or shipped to smelters. There are still other mines like the Kelly, and Smuggler-Union, which curtail their operations about one-half during the winter months on account of the scarcity of water for milling and power purposes and in spring resume full capacity.

The indications for an active and prosperous season in mining circles are most promising. The new Smuggler mill, as it is termed, at Pandora, one and one-half miles above Telluride, having a capacity of treating 200 tons of ore every 24 hours, is now running almost full time. The supply of mineral is coming from the Sheridan mine, adjoining the Smuggler on the north, a large portion of the workings of which are under lease to S. T. Elliott, foreman of the Smuggler Union mills, George Warner, George Wearing and William Brennan. The lessees are working over some stopes from which the richest mineral was extracted some 12 or 15 years ago, when the cost of transportation and smelting was very high and only the most valuable product could be mined at a profit, and are taking out ore which is returning them a handsome profit. To produce enough mineral to keep a large mill necessarily requires the employment of a large force of men, and the number directly and indirectly drawing salaries from the Smuggler-Union properties is fast approaching that of one year ago, when there were 600 on the pay rolls. The old Smuggler mill at the same place, which runs steadily through all seasons, comprises 30 stamps and disposes of 250 tons daily, a little better than three tons to the stamp. The ore for this plant comes from the Smuggler-Union mines proper. At both mills as much as possible of the gold in the ore is saved on the plates by amalgamation. The pulverized product is then concentrated, and the concentrate shipments amount to from 12 to 15 tons daily. The ore from both mills is treated by the cyanide process at a good profit, and thus values are recovered which until two years ago, when the plant was installed, were going to waste down the stream and lost.

SURVEYS APPROVED.

The following mineral surveys have been approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado, during the week ending May 8, 1903:

- 16328—Durango, Last Chance, et al.
- 16426—Public Service No. 1.
- 16427—Del Norte, Seattle.
- 16441—Pueblo, Bill McConver.
- 16571—Durango, Park.
- 16654—Montrose, Egypt Placer.
- 16642—Denver, Norway.
- 16642—Denver, McLaughlin.
- 16645—Gunnison, The Fine Marble Placer.
- 16652—Denver, Dixie.
- 16642—Denver, Ethel.
- 16643—Leadville, Rosa Lee et al.
- 16645—Leadville, Nevada.
- 16673—Durango, New Dominion.
- 16674—Durango, Van Campen et al.
- 16675—Durango, Big Thompson et al.
- 16676—Leadville, Gold Leaf et al.
- 16692—Denver, Marblehead et al.
- 16737—Montrose, Brown et al.
- 16738—Leadville, Hannah K. et al.
- John V. Vivian, Surveyor General.

The following mineral surveys have been approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado, during the week ending May 15, 1903:

- 16328—Durango, Helen et al.
- 16403—Denver, Oregon.
- 16437—Denver, Mildred Belle.
- 16447—Durango, The Big Injun.
- 16448—Durango, Gold Box.
- 16449—Gunnison, Bill Domingo, et al.
- 16462—Durango, Banker.
- 16463—Leadville, Harry et al.
- 16464—Durango, Free Chap.
- 16467—Durango, Gold Can.
- 16519—Leadville, Copper Jack, et al.
- 16415—Leadville, Marchal Neil.
- 16416—Leadville, Spokane, et al.
- 16420—Pueblo, Rose Lee, et al.
- 16470—Del Norte, Rose, et al.
- 16481—Denver, Warfield.
- 16486—Pueblo, Luis May No. 1, et al.
- 16509—Leadville, Aurum.
- 16534—Pueblo, Squires No. 5, et al.
- John F. Vivian, Surveyor General.

The following mineral surveys have been approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado, during the week ending May 18, 1903:

16328—Durango, Helen et al.

16403—Denver, Oregon.

16437—Denver, Mildred Belle.

16447—Durango, The Big Injun.

16448—Durango, Gold Box.

16449—Gunnison, Bill Domingo, et al.

16462—Durango, Banker.

16463—Leadville, Harry et al.

16464—Durango, Free Chap.

16467—Durango, Gold Can.

16519—Leadville, Copper Jack, et al.

16415—Leadville, Marchal Neil.

16416—Leadville, Spokane, et al.

16420—Pueblo, Rose Lee, et al.

16470—Del Norte, Rose, et al.

16481—Denver, Warfield.

16486—Pueblo, Luis May No. 1, et al.

16509—Leadville, Aurum.

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Dr. Ballou made a trip to Denver, Saturday.

Mr. C. D. Ford and daughter, Miss Jessie, spent Sunday with friends in Monument.

Mrs. H. S. Maddox and daughter, Nedie, of La Veta, were visiting friends in this place Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Henry Limbach made a trip to Colorado Springs, Saturday.

Mr. S. C. Swisher of Colorado Springs was in town, Sunday.

The Woman's association met with Mrs. McConnell, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Gittings, the leader, chose a humorous subject instead of the missionary topics. Mrs. Gittings, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Hames, each read articles. At the close of the meeting the hostesses served ice cream and cake. Those present were Mesdames F. W. Bell, Gittings, Riley, Hames, Mangos, Sailor, Curry, Hibky, Wynne, Korns, G. W. Bell, Killin, and the Misses Gittings and Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, who have been visiting at the Munson house, left for California on Monday.

Mr. George Duris of Calhan, drove to Monument, Sunday.

Mr. Curry spent several days last week in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Chase went to Colorado Springs, Thursday, to meet their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, who came from Cincinnati to spend the summer with them.

A farewell dance was given at the Woodmen's hall on Friday night, for Messrs. Chas. Munson and Dan. Davison. Good music by Mr. and Mrs. Albert McShane, and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

Leo Peterson came up from Colorado Springs, Saturday.

The cottage opposite the Palmer Lake house into which Mr. and Mrs. Neff were moving was completely destroyed by fire Friday. The fire originated in a defective flue. Fortunately Mr. Neff had only moved a part of their household goods, and through their prompt action almost everything was saved.

The Palmer Lake band serenaded Monument on Tuesday evening. While this is only the second year of the organization of the band, they play as well as many of the old city bands. The citizens appreciated the compliment and hope the boys will come again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hill of Colorado Springs spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Riley.

Mr. Chas. Schubarth moved his family from Husted to the Whalen house, Monday.

Mrs. Goodear of Perry Park organized a music class here, Monday. She graduated in music in England, and those who care for music have been fortunate to secure her as a teacher.

A dance was given at the home of Mr. Tom Garrett, near Spring Valley, Friday evening.

Mr. Vail, the A. T. and S. F. section foreman of Pueblo, and his crew, and Mr. Barnhart and the men here were

present.

First Graduating Exercises at the Equitable High School.

The first annual commencement exercises of the Fountain High school were held last evening at the Baptist church at Fountain. There was one graduate, Miss Eva K. Quick. An interesting program was carried out, including selections by W. D. Hale's quartet, composed of himself and Messrs. Raistrick, Libson and Dantrich. The quartet rendered eight numbers, all of which were very pleasing to the audience. Following is the program that was given:

Music—"Like the Woodland Rose".

Quartet.

Invocation..... Rev. S. K. White

Music—March..... Becker

Quartet.

Oration—"The Door of Success is Labeled 'Push'".—Katie Templeton

Paper—"American Heroes".

Role T. Quick

Music—"Funiculi, Funicula".—Denza

W. H. Raistrick and Quartet.

Oration—"No Night, No Stars".

Music—"Mill Wheel".—Macy

Quartet.

Oration—"Crank".—Curtis McCombs

Oration—"The Press Should Be Restricted".—Roy Phillips

Music—"Miller's Daughter".—Zeller

W. D. Hale and Quartet.

Recitation—Selected.... Clara M. Weber

Music—"Zwischen Falschen die Völ-

schne".—Zanger

Fred Dantrich.

Class address—"Growth".

Prof. E. G. Lancaster

Colorado College.

Music—"The Cooper".—Van Suppe

A. Libben and Quartet.

Presentation of diplomas..... Prof. E. M. Collins

Superintendent El Paso County Schools.

Music—"My Loved One".—Lane

Hulte Quartet.

Benediction..... Rev. W. W. Jellison

PICKPOCKET IDENTIFIED IN HAUL MADE BY THE POLICE YESTERDAY.

Five men were arrested by Detectives Atkinson and Gregory at the D. & R. G. depot yesterday on suspicion of being pickpockets. Later in the evening one of them was identified by P. S. Osgood as a man who helped to rob him of \$25 as he alighted from a train at the D. & R. G. depot Saturday night. When arrested the men gave their names as Richard Callahan, S. Steinberg, Harry Leveene, Harry Miller and J. D. King. The indictment on the part of Osgood was made from a photograph of the police department which he possessed and he will be taken before the man this morning at 8 o'clock in order to see if he is able to identify others of the quintet.

Their Methods.

Osgood told the police that he had boarded a train at Denver at 8 o'clock last Saturday night and had his pocket-book in his trousers pocket during the trip. He had two small grips with him and started to carry them out onto the platform as the train slowed up for the station in this city. When he did so, the man whom he identified last night reached for one of them, saying that he would carry it out. He did so and reached the door leading to the platform first. Osgood declared that when he reached up against him and one of them took his pocket-book. He says he had it as his ross to get out of the car but missed it almost as soon as he reached the station platform. His trunk check was in the pocket-book and he reached into his pocket for the purpose of getting it when he discovered it

taken to Littleton to help clear up a wreck Sunday morning.

Mr. L. Swayze came down from Divide, Sunday, for a few days visit.

Miss Kate Remis of Los Angeles, California, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan.

Messrs. Charles Munson and Dan Davison left Monday evening for Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones are at home after a two weeks' visit in Colorado Springs.

The town board is clearing out the town well.

PEYTON

Mrs. Burke Potter has been confined to her home the last week with mountain fever, but is slowly improving.

Mr. H. Y. Nichols is looking after his mining interests at Idaho Springs at present.

Messrs. Moreland and Peyton have purchased an Aspinwall potato planter of the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co., and will put in about 100 acres of potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, who have been visiting at the Munson house, left for California on Monday.

Mr. George Duris of Calhan, drove to Monument, Sunday.

Mr. Curry spent several days last week in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Chase went to Colorado Springs, Thursday, to meet their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, who came from Cincinnati to spend the summer with them.

The Misses Stella Stockwell and Bessie Stoope visited in Colorado Springs from Saturday until Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Williams visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Higby, at Monument, a few days last week.

Mr. Burke Potter visited in Colorado Springs Saturday and witnessed the opening of the new court house.

Mr. J. E. Williams is having his farm buildings painted. Mr. J. H. Wood, of Calhan is doing the work.

The Misses Della and Carrie A. Dayton gave a progressive high five card party, Friday night, which was attended by about 20 couple. All report an excellent time.

Mr. E. E. Tape of Colorado Springs came up Monday to look after his ranch interest.

Mr. Lynn Chandler left for Denver, Thursday, to remain permanently.

Miss Maud Blue will close a successful nine-month term of school in Pleasant Prairie district No. 22, Friday, May 22, with appropriate exercises.

Mr. W. S. McMan made a trip to Colorado Springs, Saturday, with a few horses for the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co.

EASTONVILLE

Bishop Shultz of the Russell-Gates Mercantile company of Colorado Springs spent Friday at Eastonville.

Miss Bessie Plumb went to Elbert to visit friends Friday, returning Sunday.

Edgar Payton went to Colorado Springs Saturday, returning Sunday.

Joe Lyons returned Sunday, having spent two weeks in Colorado Springs.

Ell Knowles went to Colorado Springs the first of the week, having been summoned on the jury.

In the prospect department consider-

V. E. DURRAY, the C. & S. agent at this place spent Sunday with his brother at Parkers.

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Oration—"The Door of Success is Labeled 'Push'".—Katie Templeton

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Music—"The Cooper".—Van Suppe

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Presentation of diplomas..... Prof. E. M. Collins

Superintendent El Paso County Schools.

Music—"My Loved One".—Lane

Hulte Quartet.

Benediction..... Rev. W. W. Jellison

OLD GOLD PROPERTY

Lessees Are Pushing Work and Large Ore Houses Are Being Erected—Operations on Rose Nicol—Improvements in the Plant on the Portland Mine.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 20.—Large ore houses are being erected on the Buckeye claim of the Old Gold company. When completed they will hold in the neighborhood of 250 tons of ore.

The lessees are now drifting several different ways, and when these drifts reach a distance of 20 to 30 feet from the main shaft, sinking for another lift will be commenced.

The lessees are figuring on getting every pound of ore out of the mine before their lease expires some 10 months hence. When the shaft is sunk another 50 feet, this will put them on the same level as the 270-foot level of the C. K. and N., where they expect to make connections with the C. K. and N. level.

This same ore body of the Old Gold property is the one now being worked by the C. K. and N. company on their grounds, from which their average tonnage is running \$83 to the ton, it being the highest average grade of ore that is being shipped from any property in the district.

Rose Nicol.

Portland, United Mines and other well-known properties surrounding it.

Independence.

The large boiler which arrived last week for the Stratton's Independence mine, was set in place late yesterday, and was given its first test today, which proved very successful for a trial.

This large boiler is set for the purpose of supplying the demand for increased smelting power in order to carry out the extra work of Mr. Cornish, as he found conditions regarding the property warranted it.

Portland.

The Portland mine is putting in the largest air compressor in the world, also making many other improvements.

This compressor when in operation will run 110 drills, and is the most powerful machine of its kind made.

The management of this well-known bonanza is now putting in two large boilers, and within 90 days, they claim they will be employing 1,000 men. At the present time 600 are on the pay roll.

Dants.

Joe Chandler of Victor, and a number of Goldfield people, have purchased the lease on the south end of the Danube, which promises very good results to the new owners. Work was commenced last Monday, and this morning a shipment of one carload was sent out, which from assays taken, will run in the neighborhood of one and a half ounces to the ton. The lessees claim that they have 3,000 tons of ore now in sight, and from samples, returns have ranged from \$10.75 to \$10.80 to the ton.

Martinez.

A lease will be granted in a few days on the Martinez company's ground on Rosebud hill, and an effort will be made by the new lessees to open up the mine.

On the north end of the same ground, lessees are doing considerable work and have a body of fair grade ore.